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Bhadra 5, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 27, 1973/Bhadra 5,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancellation of Training of two Agricultural Officers in connection with Paddy cultivation extension service in Japan

*441. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that two agricultural officers, one from Manipur and the other from Bengal, selected by Central Government for a 10-month training in paddy cultivation and extension service in Japan, were refused by Japan due to Government's failure to process the matter in time this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to fix responsibilities;

(c) whether Government are considering to give renewed opportunities to the said officers for similar training in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, when such opportunities are likely to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Government of Japan offered to train one official from India in "Rice Cultivation and its Extension" from 5th April, 1973 to 31st

1697 L.S.—1.

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January, 1974. It was decided to nominate one Agricultural official from West Bengal and the State Government were requested on 19th February, 1973 to send nomination documents by the 28th February, 1973. Two reminders were sent to the State Government and ultimately the documents were received from the State Government on the 29th March, 1973.

Even when the case of the official from West Bengal was under consideration, it was also decided to nominate an Agricultural Officer from Manipur also in view of the technological assistance needed in that State. The Government of Manipur were requested on 8th March, 1973 to make available the documents of the official by 15th March, 1973. After issue of a reminder, the documents from the Government of Manipur were received on the 24th March, 1973.

In view of the delays at the State Governments' end and the extremely short time left, the essential biographical data of the officers were informally passed on to the Government of Japan so that the two officers could be considered by them in advance of the appropriate sanctions of the State Governments, etc. and this was confirmed to the Japanese Embassy on the 17th of March. The Government of Japan considered the nominations and after nearly a month, they regretted their inability to accommodate the officials selected by the Ministry.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have been requested on 16-7-1973 to send their nominations for training under the Colombo Plan by 15th of October, 1973. The State Governments of Manipur and West Bengal can, if they so desire, recommend the two officers again for training abroad. They will be considered along-with the other nominations from various State Governments.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: It is extremely sad that such rare opportunities were lost due to the failure of the Government, either at the State level or at the Central level. The statement has given an elaborate explanation of the circumstances.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an apparent contradiction in the statement. The statement, in the third paragraph, says:

"In view of the delays at the State Governments' end and the extremely short time left, the essential biodata of the officers were informally passed on to the Government of Japan?"

Also, in the other two foregoing paragraphs, it is mentioned that the information required from the State Government of West Bengal was received on 29th March and the documents from the Government of Manipur were received on the 24th March, 1973.

How was it possible for the Government of India to send the biodata informally without the receipt of the documents? How can the Government, at the Centre, say that the mistake lies with the State Governments if they had the essential biodata to be sent informally to the Government of Japan...."

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member that persons from areas like Manipur should be included for foreign training and our attitude, I can assure the hon. Member, would be always helpful. But what is to be appreciated in such matters is that this is decided not by us but by the respective countries where the trainees are to be sent. Even in cases where delays occur because the State Governments do not forward names in time, sometimes the foreign countries are prepared to accept and condone the delays. But sometimes even if we send the nominations in time,

the foreign countries say that they are not in a position to accommodate. In this case, because there was delay on the part of the State Governments, we tried to have some information about the officers. Hon. Member was asking how we could send the biodata. We had some information with us and we sent that information through the Department of Economic Affairs to the Embassy of Japan. Later on they regretted their inability to accommodate these trainees.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether these unfortunate officers who would otherwise have received training would be considered on a priority basis in the forthcoming selection under the Colombo Plan?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Government of India would be very sympathetic and the State Government also would be very sympathetic to the candidates from Manipur and other backward areas.

Ban on Import of Tractors

*442. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the import of tractors; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The whole question of import of tractors in all its aspects is under examination.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: May I know the demand for tractors during 1973-74 and the steps taken by the Government to meet it? Also I want to know what steps are being taken to augment the production of tractors in our country, whether there is any proposal to manufacture small-sized or mini-tractors in the country

so that these may be widely used and whether it is proposed to set up a tractor factory in the country in the public sector and if so, the details.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the manufacture is concerned, we produced last year 21,000 tractors in the country, and this year we expect a production of 30,000 tractors. The estimate of the Ministry of Heavy Industries is 40,000 tractors.

As far as small tractors are concerned, the HMT is manufacturing small tractors, and we have given licences to a number of parties to manufacture power tillers. The hon. Member asked whether it was proposed to set up a tractor factory in the public sector. HMT is a public sector undertaking.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the domestic demand of tractors and if so, what are the reasons for it and what is the order of fall?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Recently there has actually been an increase in demand. But the hon. Member is right in a way: if you take the last two or three years, there has been some fall because the original expectation was that the demand would go up much faster. But the fact that prices of tractors have gone up and perhaps some other factors, including the heavy duty on imported tractors—of course, that is in the national interest—and, as some State Governments say, the discussion about land ceiling, etc., have perhaps decreased the demand to some extent. But recently our experience is that the demand for tractor is going up again, and the necessary facilities are being made available.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Due to ceiling on land, the demand for small tractors has increased. May I know what is the production figure of small tractors and what percentage is ma-

nufactured indigenously and if it is not made indigenously, whether Government are going to import small tractors from outside?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Many of these questions fall within the purview of the Ministry of Heavy Industries. I can only say this—because my Ministry is a consumer sort of Ministry which makes demands for tractors—that, as far as small tractors are concerned, it is a question of how to identify them. If it is below 15 HP, we call it power tiller. All the tractors which are manufactured.....(Interruptions) The HMT which are manufacturing now are expected to produce about 8,000 to 10,000 tractors this year.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What is the demand?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This question was entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research; they made a very thorough investigation of the matter and have submitted a report. According to their estimate, in the current year, the total demand of tractors may be somewhere near 38,000 to 40,000 tractors.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : देश में बड़े किसानों की संख्या बहुत कम है जो बड़े बड़े थ्रॉर कीमती ट्रैक्टर रख सकते हैं। इसलिए छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की जैसी देश में मांग है उसकी दृष्टि में रखते हुए कम से कम कितनी कीमत के ट्रैक्टर बनाने का प्रावधान आपने किया है. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is whether Government propose to ban the import of tractors. But you are stretching it too far.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं इस की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिए सरकार ने कोई ऐसा प्रावधान अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में या

चालू योजना में किया है जिस से सस्ते ट्रैक्टर किसानों को मिल जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांडेय जी, आप को कहना चाहिए कि इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर रहे हैं तो यहां कुछ किया जाय जिनमे यहां ट्रैक्टर मिल सकें ।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I can only say that, even if the tractor is small, the price is likely to be Rs. 8,000, 10,000, 12,000 which is not likely to be within the reach of small farmers. The Government of India's approach is to set up customers service centres where on hire basis small farmers will be in a position to get either from public sector co-operatives or from unemployed engineers. The Government of India's approach is to have a large number of service centres.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: In view of the purchasing capacity of small farmers—every one cannot purchase a big tractor—may I know whether Government of India have got any proposal to import small tractors—because we do not have small tractors; it will take some time for producing them—in order to enable the small farmers to purchase the tractors straightway or on a monthly basis, or on a hire-purchase system?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: We are not proposing to import small tractors because of our ability and capacity to manufacture in our own country; we should encourage our own people to manufacture.

Help to Farmers of Orissa for purchase of Diesel Generating Sets

*443. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in Orissa are helped by Government to get financial assistance for the purpose of diesel-generating sets;

(b) if so, whether this assistance is rendered because of power shortage in Orissa; and

(c) if so, what steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No financial assistance for the purchase of diesel generating sets is given to the farmers in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that majority of individual farmers in Orissa are unable to set up their own generating sets, either hydel or diesel, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government have taken for encouraging farmers' cooperatives to set up diesel generating sets in areas which are not electrified yet?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The cost of power generated through diesel sets will be comparatively very high. It is not possible for individual farmers, even for their cooperative societies, to instal and run this type of generating sets. Mostly wherever there is deficiency of power, there it is the State Electricity Board which sometimes do this work. For example, in Haryana and West Bengal, some diesel generating sets were imported last year. But it will not be possible for the farmers or even their cooperative societies. Only the State Electricity Boards can do it. As far as Orissa is concerned, there is no shortage of electricity. Recently also one 60 megawatts unit has been commissioned at Balimela on 14th August, 1973. Another unit of 60 Megawatts is going to be commissioned in October 1973. So, there is no scarcity so far as Orissa is concerned.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Since there is enough production of diesel pumping sets and pumps, etc., small ones also, may I know whether the hon. Minister has considered any scheme

of hire-purchase for diesel sets for the farmers in the backward regions in Orissa? What is the Government's move in this regard at last?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As far as the diesel pumping sets are concerned, there are schemes with the State Government also and the State Government has recently formulated a World Bank credit project which includes with some other items also, the distribution of 40,000 diesel pump sets and which is likely to be submitted shortly before the World Bank for their appraisal. So, to individual farmers diesel pumping sets will be supplied and for that, there is a scheme.

Share of Indian and Foreign Shipping in India's Coastal and Foreign Trade and Freight paid to these Companies

*444. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the Indian and Foreign Shipping in India's coastal and foreign trades respectively, as in 1950-51, 1960-61 and 1972-73;

(b) total freight paid to the Indian and foreign Shipping Companies on account of India's foreign and coastal trades, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) what will be the position at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The share of Indian and Foreign Shipping in the coastal trade is as follows:—

Year	Dry Cargo		Oil Cargo	
	Indian lines	Foreign lines	Indian lines	Foreign lines
1951	94%	6%	There was not much movement of oil products.	
1961	100%	nil	27.7%	72.3%
1972	100%	nil	51.2%	48.8%

The share of Indian and Foreign Shipping lines in the Indian overseas trade is as follows:—

Year	Indian Lines	Foreign Lines
1950-51	Not available, but the share of Indian lines was likely to be very small because of extremely small tonnage.	
1960-61	9%	91%
1970-71	19.87%	80.13%

(The figures for 1972-73 are not yet available)

(b) The freight paid to Indian and Foreign shipping companies during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Overseas Trade		Coastal trade	
	Indian lines	Foreign lines	Indian lines	Foreign lines
(Rupees in Crores)				
1969-70	122.95	180.66	8.18	2.85 (for 1969:)
1970-71	145.30	169.53	7.15	3.49 (for 1970)
1971-72	159.76	162.93	11.21	4.40 (for 1971)

The figures of freight paid to Indian Shipping lines in India's overseas trade include freight earned by liner shipping companies on cargoes lifted from way-ports also.

(c) The Fifth Plan target for shipping has not yet been finalised. However, our aim is that Indian shipping should carry by the end of the Fifth Plan, 100 per cent of crude oil imports, 50 per cent of the bulk trade, 40-50 per cent of the liner trade and 100 per cent of the coastal trade.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the report of the Ministry for 1972-73, Indian shipping now carry about 20 per cent of India's maritime trade. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to what will be the exact position for the remaining years of the Fourth Plan and for the Fifth Five Year Plan?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That position has been broadly given in the statement. But, for the three years 1969-70, 1970-71 and earlier 1968-69, the figure came upto about 19.86 per cent. The year 1971-72 was extraordinary on account of the Indo-Pak conflict and other demands made on us....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please answer my question.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as the question of the Fifth Plan is con-

cerned, we hope to carry 100 per cent of our coastal trade and 50 per cent of our overseas trade in our own vessels. That is: by and large 50 per cent bulk and 40-50 per cent liner trade.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the Ministry's report for 1972-73 Indian ships now carry 20 per cent of our maritime trade. We are not talking about the coastal trade. I am talking of the international trade. How much of it will be carried by the Indian bottoms for the remaining years of the Fourth Plan and for the whole of the Fifth Plan? The Minister has not touched even the fringe of my question.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have said about the Fifth Plan. I have given him more facts than he wanted. If he is only interested in the overseas trade, it is 40-50 per cent in the liner trade and 50 per cent in the bulk trade. That is overall.

So far as our overseas trade is concerned, I would say bulk trade would be 50 per cent, oil trade would be 100 per cent (oil imports) and so far as the liner trade is concerned, it will be 40-50 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Ministry's report gave a correct picture that 20 per cent of our maritime trade is carried by Indian vessels. He

is talking about the crude. He is talking about the oil cargo and bulk trade etc.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have given the break-up because it depends upon the various types of commodities. Even otherwise, it will be really more than 50 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to quarrel with that. My second question is....

MR. SPEAKER: Still going on?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What can we do, Sir, unless you revise the rules?

From the statement it is now evident that the foreigners' share in the export trade has gone up by about 20 per cent if 1971 figures are compared with the 1970 figures. Will the hon. Minister kindly state as to what is the reason for the same? Secondly, how much of the earnings of the total of Rs. 162 crores plus Rs. 4.40 crores have been remitted abroad?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am afraid my friend is not right when he says that the share of the foreigners has increased. I have given the specific figures of earnings by Indian shippers in the overseas trade including charterhire, cross-trade and passenger earnings. 1969-70—Rs. 136.52 crores and the freight paid to foreign lines for lifting India's overseas trade—Rs. 180.66 crores (approximate). In 1970-71 Indian ships earned Rs. 168.11 crores. The earnings of the foreign ships amounted to Rs. 169.53 crores; in 1971-72, the Indian ships earned Rs. 174.80 crores and the earnings of foreign ships were Rs. 162.93 crores.

Broadly speaking, 10 per cent of the total value of the foreign trade is regarded as the freight bill both for imports and for exports. Our total trade was Rs. 3,375 crores out of which, on the basis of this Rs. 337.5 crores as the freight from the trade of which the Indian ships earned as much as Rs. 174.80 crores and the foreign ships

earned as such as Rs. 162.93 crores. The share of the Indian ships in the total freight bill—over seas bill—was a little more than 50 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As regards the foreign lines, according to the statement, it is Rs. 3.49 crores for 1970 and it is Rs. 4.9 crores for the year 1971. My second part of the question is this. How much of the profit earned by the foreign lines has been allowed to be remitted abroad?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, my friend is travelling from overseas to coastal share and from coastal to overseas. So far as the position of the coastal trade is concerned, our own vessels' earnings had gone up from Rs. 8.18 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 11.21 crores in 1971-72. The earnings of the foreign lines have also gone up from Rs. 2.85 crores to Rs. 4.40 crores no doubt, but meanwhile, the quantities of petroleum products carried have also gone up. This is very relevant. The quantity carried in Indian tonnage in 1969 was 9.15 lakhs tonnes but it was 10.37 lakhs tonnes in 1971. As against this, the foreign vessels carried 24.86 lakhs tonnes in 1969 and 16.89 lakhs tonnes in 1971 which is less comparatively. Nevertheless, the quantity of petroleum products handled has also increased. In this traffic there have been sharp increases. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Really it is a very difficult question. Now, Mr. Bosu you will please sit down. This is not the place for everything to be settled. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was stated that in the Fifth Plan the target will 100 per cent of the crude imports and 50 per cent of the bulk trade which will be carried by the Indian shipping. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what will be the increase in the total tonnage in the Fifth Plan and how much of it will be in the private sector and how much of it will be in the public sector?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As I have indicated the broad objective, I could also say that so far as the proposal of the Ministry is concerned, we have asked for a total increase from 4 million tonnes to 10.6 million tonnes. The possibility is that our total tonnage might go up to 9.6 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan both in operation and in ships placed on order. The public sector will get a lion's share.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it true that some of the shipping companies like, for instance, M/s. Chowgule Steam Ship Company is making huge profits on their cargo trade? In spite of that, as far as their internal coastal traffic is concerned, they are seeking permission from the Government to raise their fares?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, every shipping company including the private sector and public sector wants to earn profits. They do not want to lose on the coastal service. But, again, on their overseas service, nevertheless, we have been resisting that. A Committee has been set up which has advised an increase of 20 per cent in fares. We are still considering as to how best we can run the service economically.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has not answered my question properly.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The demand made by M/s. Chowgule is for a rise of 43 per cent in the fare.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Austin.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The hon. Minister stated that the tonnage has been increased or proposed to be increased. I was just wondering whether the Minister envisages the increase in tonnage with a view to lift coal and rice and other commodities to scarcity areas taking into account the shortage of or non-availability of railway wagons now being experienced.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That is very much under our consideration. Demand is made on our coastal shipping to lift as much as 6.5 million tonnes of coal by coastal shipping from east to west by end of Fifth Plan. We are engaged in making provision for that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the order of shortfall expected both in financial and physical terms so far as targets in the Fourth Plan are concerned. What is the projected order of increase in respect of Fifth Plan?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Overall target was 4 million tonnes. 3.5 million tonnes had to be in operation and 0.5 million tonnes on order. The present position is this. About 27.62 million tonnes is in operation. We hope that by the end of this year it might be a little over 3 million tonnes, or 3.1 million tonnes to be exact. So far as orders are concerned today we have got on order as much as 2.117 million tonnes. This will make for a total of 4.879 million tonnes overall, against 4 million tonnes.

Decision regarding financing of repair work of Jagannath Temple

*445. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7109 on the 16th April, 1973 regarding repairs of Jagannath Temple, Puri and state:

(a) whether the final decision in regard to the financing of the repair works of Jagannath Temple, Puri has been taken in the meanwhile; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes. Sir. Government have taken a decision to undertake repairs to the temple. Details will be decided after the report of the Expert Committee is received and examined.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Although Government have taken into consideration the necessity for doing repair works of the Temple of Shri Jaggannath at Puri and an expert committee has been appointed for the purpose, we are told that the body has not yet been convened. I view of the seriousness of the crack which has occurred in the temple may I know from the Minister how soon he will convene a meeting of the Committee and finalise the details of the repair work to be undertaken to the temple?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The original Committee that was constituted included one Member who was in the service of the Government of Tamilnadu and I have been given to understand that he is one of the finest experts and he knows its history and the temple architecture. We are hoping to get the permission and approval of the Tamilnadu Government for him to serve on the committee. Further more the Government of Orissa suggest the inclusion of two more members, the administrator of Puri Jaggannath Temple and the Collector of Puri. The Government have agreed to this. And, as soon as we are able to get the reply from the Government of Tamilnadu we will hold a meeting.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: There are a number of Temples in Orissa of a rare nature and the Government of Orissa has requested the Central Government at least to create a regional circle of Archeological Survey of India in Orissa to look after these temples and their repairs. May know what the reaction of the Government is in these matters?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question. This question is about Puri Jaggannath Temple.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The Orissa Government requested the Centre to create a regional circle for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was very specific. The hon. Member is repeating the same question which he had asked earlier.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The question arise since the repair works of the temple have become very urgent....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not enter into an argument over it now. Let him know whatever he wants from the hon. Minister.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Suitable arrangements will be made to post an officer of standing to see that the repair work of Shri Jaggannath Temple is properly supervised. As regards the creation of a separate Circle for a particular State, we have till now only ten circles for the whole country. We are now attempting to have one more circle, but because of financial stringency it is difficult even to get sanction for that. We are trying to distribute the monument equitably between these eleven circles.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: In view of the urgency of repairs since, as the hon. Member has said, cracks have developed, and in view of the temple being a very famous one for the whole country, the hon. Minister has said that Government are awaiting a reply from the Tamil Nadu Government to depute one of their experts to serve on this committee; but as the hon. Member has said, the committee has not met even once. May I know when the report is expected and how long it will take for the report to be ready?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that this question has much relevance, after the first question had been answered.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: What is the provisional estimate of the cost of repairs?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Unless the expert committee submits its report, it will be difficult for me to give the provisional cost.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why should he not give a provisional reply?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Whatever may be the cost, the Government of India, I hope, will be able to provide

the necessary money, if necessary, by phasing the repair work, by taking up the more urgent work immediately and the other work which is not so urgent in subsequent years.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जगदीश मन्दिर में दरारें पड़ गई हैं लेकिन लावाँ रुपये का वहाँ पर जो चढ़ावा आता है जिनसे उसकी मरम्मत हो सकती है वह चढ़ावा कहाँ जाता है ?

प्रो एस० नरुल हसन : उसके लिए उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने एक ऐक्ट बनाया है, श्री जगन्नाथ टेम्पल ऐक्ट, 1954 और उनके तहत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने एक मैनेजिंग कमेटी कांग्रीट्यूट की है और उसका जो प्रवन्ध है वह इस कमेटी के सुपुर्द है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं उस मन्दिर की मरम्मत की जवाबदेही उनकी है, वे यह भी कहते हैं कि उन्होंने इसके निमित्त एक समिति बना दी है तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ चूँकि मन्दिर की स्थिति खराब है, वह गिरने को है तो मरम्मत के काम में जल्दी से हाथ लगाने की उनकी क्या व्यवस्था होगी ?

दूसरी इंफार्मेशन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मन्दिर की मेन्टीनेन्स के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की क्या जवाबदेही होती है ?

प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन : यह मन्दिर केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है इसलिए कि यह सेंटर प्रोटेक्शन में नहीं है। (व्यवधान) . . . सेंटर प्रोटेक्शन में लाने में दिक्कत है। अगर सदन चाहता है तो मैं अर्ज कर दूँ पहली बात यह है कि (व्यवधान) . . . जो ओरिजनल टेम्पल या उसकी चार मर्तबा मरम्मत हो करके उसकी शकल बदली। उसके बाद पिछले सौ वर्ष में इतनी मर्तबा चुनागरी हुई है, इतनी मर्तबा प्लास्टर चढ़ाया गया है कि ओरिजनल शकल काफी

बदल चुकी है इसलिए उसे ओरिजनल शकल पर लाने में वहाँ काफी दिक्कत आ रही है मगर फिर भी चूँकि यह एक इतना महत्वपूर्ण मन्दिर है, इसमें जब यह रिपोर्ट मिली हम को कि क्रक्सडेवलप हो गये हैं तो हम ने उसके ऊपर फौरन तय किया कि बजाय इसके कि हम इस कन्ट्रोवर्सी को शुरू करें कि इसको सेंटर प्रोटेक्शन में ले या जो कमेटी उड़ीसा असेम्बली ने बनाई है उसी के कब्जे में रखें, बेहतर यह है कि उसकी मरम्मत के लिए जो टेक्निकल मदद कर सकें वह फौरन करें और इसीलिए जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई उसमें मुह्तलिफ लोग रख हैं जैसे—डायरेक्टर जनरल आर्कैलोजिकल सर्वे, चीफ इंजीनियर, पी० डब्लू० डी०, डायरेक्टर, कल्चरल फ्रैक्मैस, उड़ीसा, चीफ आर्कैलोजिकल इंजीनियर, सुप्रिटेन्डेंट, आर्कैलोजिस्ट, ईस्टर्न सैकिल, श्री गणपति सहाय, सुप्रिटेन्डेंट, स्कूल ग्राफ आर्ट्स एंड क्राफ्ट्स, महावलीपुरम और कलक्टर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पुरी।

इस तरह से कमेटी बनाई है। इसमें बाज हिस्सों को मरम्मत के जमाने में बन्द करना पड़ेगा, वहाँ पर पिल्ग्रिम्स आसानी से नहीं जा सकेंगे। शुरू में जब हमारे आदमी गये तस्वीर बगैरह लेने के लिए तो कुछ गलतफहमी पदा हो गई और हमारे फोटोग्राफर्स को कुछ पीटा गया लेकिन मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ अपने साथी श्री पटनायक, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर का जिन्होंने इसमें बेहद दिलचस्पी ली और यह मामला तय करा दिये जिससे हम निर्णय ले सके कि हम इसकी मरम्मत का पूरा खर्चा बर्दाश्त करेंगे और एक्सपर्टीज को इस्तेमाल करके जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी मरम्मत करा देंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं एक छोटा सा क्लरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि यह इनका दायित्व है या कृपा करके यह मरम्मत कराना चाहते हैं ?

अव्यक्त महादय : कोई प्रशंसा भी होना चाहिए किसी बात में। आप छोड़ने का नाम ही नहीं लेते हैं। आप बैठें, इतने प्रश्न हो गये और सारी बात तो उन्होंने बता दी है।

Pilot Projects in Tribal Areas of Orissa during Fourth Plan

*447. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received a proposal from the Government of Orissa to open fifteen new pilot projects in the Tribal concentrated areas of Orissa in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the allocation for each pilot project; and

(c) whether the allocation will be made according to Blocks like present pilot projects which are under execution; and if so, how many blocks will be covered by one pilot project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. But a proposal for starting 15 new Pilot Projects in the Fifth Plan has been received from the Orissa Government.

(b) This proposal, alongwith similar proposals from other State Governments are under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In view of the fact that if the money available is less and the developmental programmes are more, while formulating the 15 pilot projects, will each project be worked according to area or according to population?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already replied in part (b) that all the proposals under the Five Year Plan are under examination. As for the allocation to the pilot projects which are already working, 6 pilot projects, we have provided Rs. 2 crores for each project.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Minister of Agriculture had started 6 projects and the area covered under each pilot project is not the same. In Orissa, 2 projects cover 19 blocks and in Andhra and Bihar each project covers 4 and 6 blocks respectively. Will the hon. Minister consider allocating more money for the two pilot projects in Orissa under the Five Year Plan in view of this consideration?

PROF. SHER SINGH: These two projects were sanctioned in the fourth Plan and, as I said, we have provided Rs. 2 crores for each of these projects: Rs. 1.5 crores for the core programme and Rs. 50 lakhs for the social programmes. (Interruption) In the first project—in the Ganjam district—so far, only Rs. 56,78,000 have been utilised out of Rs. 2 crores. In the other project, Rs. 56.85 lakhs have been utilised. So, there is sufficient money available even now.

MR. SPEAKER: The question raised was a simple question; whether you will be prepared to allocate more money. It was a very simple question.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Rs. 2 crores were available, and out of that, only Rs. 56 lakhs have been spent. So, there is a lot of money still available.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: In Telengana, more than 15 per cent population constitutes the tribal population. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any proposal from A.P. Govt. to ameliorate the conditions of the tribal population in the pilot projects?

MR. SPEAKER: This was a question about Orissa and not Telengana.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It is not only about Orissa. The Minister has replied in the first answer about the tribal projects in Andhra Pradesh also.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give separate notice.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: After all, for the tribal areas, the Government must be having some proposals for the welfare of the tribal people. For instance, in Adilabad, and in Warangal—my own constituency—there are tribal people to the extent of more than 15 per cent—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gomango, did you ask the question only about Orissa or all parts of the country?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The hon. Minister answered for different States. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it very clear. You had better give a separate notice for your question please.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Sir,—

MR. SPEAKER: Is it about Orissa?

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Yes, Sir. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that after the establishment of the tribal blocks in the tribal hon. Minister answered for different concentrated areas, the land of the tribals is being taken away and, may I know what steps are the Government going to take to protect the lands from the money-lenders and sowcars before putting up these pilot projects in these areas of Orissa?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It does not arise out of this question, I think.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: It arises. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: He is performing the functions of the Speaker? He says it arises. So, you may reply; I do not come in!

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: My question is this; whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that after the establishment

of the tribal blocks in tribal-concentrated areas, in various places, land has been taken away—

MR. SPEAKER: You get up again and go on speaking. Let him reply if he has got anything to say. (Interruption) We proceed to the next question.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Sir, may I know what are the measures taken by the Government to protect the lands of the landless and the tribal people in those areas where they are putting up the tribal blocks and from where land has been taken out?

MR. SPEAKER: This question was about the allocation of money for the plans. If you have anything else to ask, send a separate notice. How can the Minister in charge of one department spoke into another department? He must have some notice.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, in view of the hon. Minister's statement that the pilot project has been divided into two parts, one being the core sector and the other being the tertiary sector—may I know what are the real functions in such pilot projects, in the core sector and in the tertiary sector? Also, may I know from the hon. Minister whether in such a core sector, the total plan has been earmarked to protect the tribal people from all kinds of harassment as mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Basumatari?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The core programme is for economic development of the tribals, mainly agricultural and horticultural development, wasteland reclamation, land development and soil conservation, measures to settle landless tribals, minor irrigation programmes, updating land records, debt redemption, land resettlement, shifting cultivation, development of animal husbandry including cattle development, dairying, etc. I have already said about debt redemption. These are the various activities which are included in the core

gramme (*Interruptions*) The other? That is for the construction of roads, etc.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: From the reply of the hon. Minister it is known that only one fourth of the money has been utilised—that is, Rs. 56 lakhs out of Rs. 2 crores. What are the reasons for this non-utilisation or short utilisation and what steps are the Government going to take to utilise the full amount within the Fourth Plan period?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It took some time for the project officer and the staff to get into position and identify the beneficiaries. 12,500 beneficiaries had been identified in one project and in the other one about 12,735 had been identified. It took them some time but they are coming up very well.... (*Interruptions*) In Orissa these projects are coming up very well now.

Action taken on Land Reforms Regulation Act, 1971 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*454. **SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Reforms Regulation Act, 1971 was promulgated by the President of India on the 8th December, 1971;

(b) if so, why action has not been taken in Dadra and Nagar Haveli so far in this regard; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sr.

(b) and (c). The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971 has been re-examined in the light of the national guidelines on ceiling on

agricultural holdings based on the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1972. Steps are being taken in consultation with the Administration of the Union Territory for its every amendment.

श्री राम भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की परिषद् में तय हुआ कि भूमि सुधार अधिनियम दादरा नगर हवेली में लागू न किया जाय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उक्त परिषद् में दादरा नगर हवेली की ओर से जिन्होंने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया क्या वे दादरा नगर हवेली गये थे और वहाँ की परिस्थिति खुद जा कर किसी ने देखी थी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Lt. Governor sent the proposals to us. The Home Ministry processed the proposals. The proposals now under consideration are on the guidelines evolved in the Chief Ministers conference and formally approved by the Government of India.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that Dadra and Nagar Haveli is entirely a tribal area and the country's biggest landlords holding agricultural and forest lands are in this area? What special measures are being taken to see that all this land is transferred to the tribals?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: According to our guidelines, if there are excess lands, priority has to be given to persons who belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The tribals naturally will have priority in allotment.

Money required for payment to cultivators for purchase of rice consequent on rice trade take-over

*457. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the sums of money needed to purchase rice from the cultivators in

case the policy to take over wholesale trade in rice is implemented;

(b) whether the purchase price of rice has been settled and if so, what are the rates; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken so that the scheme succeeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Operational details for the take-over of Wholesale Trade in Rice for the Kharif season 1973-74 are currently under examination in consultation with the State Governments, Financial requirements will be settled after the above are finalised.

2. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended that the procurement price for paddy for 1973-74 season should be fixed uniformly throughout the country at Rs. 63.00 per quintal. This has been accepted by Government as the support price and procurement prices will be fixed at the beginning of the harvesting season.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The statement says that the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended the procurement price of paddy for 1973-74 to be Rs. 63 per quintal. I would like to know how this has been worked out.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This was originally the recommendation of the APC for procurement prices. But the Government of India decided that these prices should not be treated as procurement prices but as support prices. Therefore, the Government of India has left the option open to fix the procurement prices for the coming season. The basis on which the APC made the recommendation is, they collected data

from the State Governments. They also collected the data about cost of production and all these were taken into consideration.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know how this commission has worked out the details about cost of cultivation, the cost of wages for agricultural labour etc.?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: All these factors are taken into consideration including the wage structure prevailing in various parts of the country. When this report was prepared, the data was collected from universities and State Governments. Now the data about cost of cultivation under the comprehensive scheme is also being made available to the APC.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the present position of rains and the likely good crop, may I know if the Government has taken a firm decision about taking over the wholesale trade in rice or is there any vacillation on account of representations made from certain States in this policy?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the main part of my reply, I have given the answer to this question in the statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He can repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are expected not to ask questions about matters covered in the statement. Anyhow, he can answer it if he wants.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The statement reads:

"Operational details for the take-over of wholesale trade in rice for the kharif season, 1973-74 are currently under examination in consultation with the State Governments. Financial requirements will be settled after the above are finalised."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question was different. I asked whether

the Government is firm on the policy of take-over of rice. Is this a reply to my question.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Unless they announce the policy now, it will be impossible to make the arrangements.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Otherwise, they will have the same difficulty as they are now having in regard to wheat. Therefore, we must know clearly where we stand.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: My question is very simple. People are really thinking that the policy of the Government in regard to rice take-over is yet to be evolved because no categorical announcement has yet been made. So, there is a lot of confusion. Now the monsoon has started let the Government make a categorical announcement that the Government are firm on the take-over of rice trade.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The organisational details are being discussed. I do not think I can say anything now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: After the experience of the take over of wheat, which was a stunt which ended in a fiasco, may I know whether the Government considers it feasible to take over the wholesale trade in rice?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not at all agree with the premise of the question. Moreover, I do not think it is correct to come to the conclusion that the wheat take-over was a failure merely because the target of procurement was not achieved.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is the acid test of success if not procurement?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: After the experience of the wheat take-over, I am going to tell the Minister that the take-over of the rice trade will be a failure.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a supplementary. Ask a supplementary question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In view of the short supply and high cost of fertilizers, have the Government calculated the cost of production of rice? Are they prepared to fix the procurement price of rice at Rs. 100?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The procurement price would be announced by the Government at the appropriate time before the harvest starts.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Damage to Sugarcane in Tirhut Division of Bihar due to Pyrilla pest

SNQ 3. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pyrilla pests are damaging the sugarcane crop in about 2.5 lakh acres in Tirhut Division of Bihar as a result of which there is great concern among the cane growers;

(b) whether this is likely to curtail the production of sugar in the Sugar Mills of this area to a great extent; and

(c) the special steps being taken by Government to give relief to the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. AHMED): (a) to (c). There was a severe attack of Pyrilla pest on sugarcane in an area of 3.07 lakh acres in Tirhut Division of Bihar. In March-April 1973, the State Government started immediate control operations. Aerial and ground spraying of pesticides was done on an area of 2.92 lakh acres. The Central Plant Protection Station at Bihar Sharif also assisted the State Government in the control of the pest cut-break. The sugarcane growers were alerted and advised through All India Radio broadcast to take proper plant protection measures. A leaflet entitled "PAUDHA SANRAKSHAN SANDESH" giving details of the habits and habitat of Pyrilla and suitable control measures was distributed among the growers.

With the onset of monsoon in July-August, there has been a build-up of parasites, which destroys the eggs, nymphs and adults of the Pyrilla pest. In view of the natural control of Pyrilla through parasitisation, the spraying of pesticides has been stopped for the present. The extent of parasitisation is, however, being watched carefully and spraying of pesticides will be taken up again, if the Pyrilla population is not effectively controlled. It is not possible to quantify the reduction in sugar production as a result of the pest attack at this stage, but some reduction is likely.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the large acreage which was attacked by Pyrilla, this year, in the sugar bowl of northern India, in Tirhut Division of Bihar, may I know from the hon. Minister whether aircraft spraying knap-sack sprayers and dusters were pressed into service for ground spray purposes and if so, whether the Government could make arrangements for subsidising these things, aircraft spraying knap-sack sprayers and dusters, so that the farmers in that area could themselves use them put them to good use? My information is that the Agriculture Department of the State is not as much alive to the problem as it should normally be.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have already indicated, so far as Bihar is concerned, after we received the information that Pyrilla has affected a large area in Tirhut Division, the action was taken not only by the State Government but also by the Central Government. We have already sprayed a very big area. Because of the rain and, also, because of the appearance of parasite which is likely to control Pyrilla, we have stopped it. The situation is being watched and as soon as it is necessary to take up the spraying we shall again do so. We shall see to what extent this pest can be controlled. Necessary assistance to the State Government will be given under the rules and procedures of the Central Government.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: I want to know whether information has reached the Ministry that standing crops other than sugar cane in the adjoining fields have also been attacked by Pyrilla.

SHRI F. H. AHMED: That is so. This Pyrilla appeared some time in the month of March and not only sugar cane but also wheat and maize crops were affected.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी को मैं आज कई महीने से पत्र लिखता आ रहा हूँ और तार भी देता आ रहा हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखता आ रहा हूँ। सारे बिहार में खास तौर से मेरे इलाके इन के हवाई जहाजों दबा फेंकी गई है। वह उड़ गई उसका कुछ असर नहीं हुआ। फील्ड में छिड़काव किया गया और वहाँ जो काम हुआ उसका थोड़ा सा असर हुआ और उससे बचाव कुछ हुआ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह झगड़ा दो बातों का है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एपीडमिक को कंट्रोल करती है। इंडेमिक जो होता है उसको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल करती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ताकत से बाहर की यह बात है। यह बीमारी पंजाब में आई और वहाँ से आई हरियाणा से उत्तर प्रदेश गई। वहाँ से बिहार आई और अब बंगाल में चली जाएगी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिबेट नहीं है। आप सवाल करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हरी चीजों पर पायरेला का ज्यादा अटैक होता है, धान पर होगा गेहूँ पर होगा, जूट पर होगा, मक्के पर होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको इंडेमिक डिक्लेयर किया जायगा या नहीं? यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ताकत के बाहर की बात है। वह इसके फैलाव को रोक नहीं सकती है। आप इसको इंडेमिक डिक्लेयर करेंगे तब राहत मिल सकेगी अन्यथा नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको इंडेमिक डिक्लेयर किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने बड़े गौर से माननीय सदस्य की सजेशन को सुना है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि है इसके मुतालिक जरा गलतफहमी हूँ। जहाँ तक इसको इंडैमिक डिक्लेयर करने का सवाल है, अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो हमारे पास इतना पैसा और रिसोर्सिस नहीं हैं कि हम सारे मुल्क में इसके कम्प्लो के लिए कदम उठा सकें। एपीडैमिक में सैंटर से स्टेट को जो मदद मिलती है वह काफी ज्यादा होती है और उससे हम काम बगैरह कर सकते हैं। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य इन बातों पर गौर करेंगे और जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से काम हो रहा है चाहे वह इंडैमिक के जरिये हो या एपाडैमिक के जरिये हो, बिहार में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर और जो मदद हम कर रहे हैं, वह काफी है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इंडैमिक डिक्लेयर करने से सवाल हल हो जाएगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने बूते पर इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? हम लोगों का गला कट जाएगा, हम लोग मारे जाएंगे अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह ठीक है कि कुछ काम इस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हमारे टेक्नीकल आफिसर्स वहाँ मौजूद हैं। वे गौर कर रहे हैं और जो भी मदद हो सकती है हम देंगे। लेकिन जो फाइनेंशियल मदद नैचुरल कलेमिटी के हिसाब से हर एक स्टेट को मिलती है वह हम बिहार को भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जो टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंस की जरूरत होगी वह तो हम जरूर उनको देंगे ही।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इतना ज्यादा आर्थिक बोझा उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं है। यह बहुत ही निराशाजनक बात है। गन्ना हो या अन्न हो इन पर लगे बीमारी पर अगर हम अभी काबु नहीं पाएंगे तो हमारी आर्थिक 1697 LS-2.

व्यवस्था खराब हो जाएगी और धन की और भी ज्यादा कमी पैदा हो जाएगी। यह देश के हित की बात नहीं है। यह तिरहुत का ही मामला नहीं है बल्कि सम्पूर्ण बिहार का यह मामला है। यह बीमारी पंजाब हरियाणा में भी आ चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से ठोस और कारगर कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे सम्पूर्ण बिहार को इस रोग से बचाया जा सके, पायरेला से उसकी रक्षा की जा सके?

श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने आप से कहा कि हमें इसके बारे में सब से पहले मार्च में इतिला मिली थी। तभी से जो कुछ कार्रवाई करनी थी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को वह की गई। अब बारिश होने की वजह से हम देख रहे हैं कि जो पैरासाइट्स का विल्ड अप हुआ है उसके जरिये से कितना फायदा पड़ता है, कितने पायरेला को मार सकते हैं। हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कि बारिश बन्द होते ही जो कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत हो वह की जाए ताकि पायरेला जो है इसको रोका जा सके।

श्री गजगनाथ मिश्र : गन्ना उत्पादकों को, और खास तौर से तिरहुत डिवीजन के गन्ना उत्पादकों को, अनेक कठिनाइयों से झूझना पड़ रहा है। वहाँ शूगर फैक्टरीज बहुत कम है, और जो हैं, उन में से अधिकांश सिक हैं। जो शूगर फैक्टरीज कार्यरत हैं, वे पूरी क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं। प्राइस फिक्सेशन भी दोषपूर्ण है और जो प्राइस निर्धारित की गई है, वह भी किसानों को समय पर नहीं मिल रही है। इस सब के अलावा अब यह जानलेवा बीमारी आ गई है। क्या सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि इस बीमारी का मूल कारण क्या है, इस का प्रसार क्यों हुआ है और इस की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है या क्या कार्यवाही करने का उस का इरादा है?

श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने इस सवाल का जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी : उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां पायरेला रोग है, क्या उस की तरफ भी मन्त्री महोदय की निगाह गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बिहार के बारे में है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ईख और दूसरे पौधों को जो पायरेला बीमारी होती है, वह न होने पाये, क्या इस का कोई प्रिवेंटिव मेजर भी है या नहीं, अगर है, तो क्या यह बीमारी लगने से पहले उस का इस्तेमाल किया गया था या नहीं। यह बीमारी सारे बिहार में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ईख को बर्बाद कर रही है। क्या विभाग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की थी या नहीं कि वह बीमारी न होने पड़े ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह गलत फहमी है कि इस बारे में कार्यवाही शुरू से नहीं की गई। जब पायरेला नजर आया, तो फौरन कार्यवाही की गई और उसको बन्द करने की कोशिश की गई।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बीमारी का पता लगने पर कार्यवाही की गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पौधों को यह बीमारी न होने पाये, क्या इस के लिए कोई उपाय है या नहीं, अगर है, तो क्या वह किया गया था।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हमारा साइंस डिपार्टमेंट यह सोच रहा है कि किस तरह ऐसे बीज और ऐसी च.जें इस्तेमाल की

जायें, जिन से बीमारी लगे हुए हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। यह काम हो रहा है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Sugarcane, Sugar, Khandsari and Gur

*446. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of sugarcane, white sugar, Khandsari and Gur, respectively in each of the last three years;

(b) what is the cause of wide fluctuations in their production from year to year and what steps the Government propose to take to remove these fluctuations and to stabilise these productions at a uniform figure in each year;

(c) what has been the Central Excise duty on white sugar in last three years; and

(d) what has been average sugarcane price actually paid to the grower in each of the last three years and what has been the cess and Cooperative Societies commission per quintal of sugarcane in U.P., Bihar and in each of the other States in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total production of sugarcane, white sugar (crystal), khandsari and Gur in each of the last 3 years has been as under:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Items	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Sugarcane (Gur)	13783.3	12978.7	11730.3
Sugar	42.62	3740	3113
Khandsari & Gur	7401	7437	7110

(Approximate).

(d) A statement (Appendix—I) giving the range of minimum and maximum sugarcane prices paid by the factories in different States together with the two other statements (Appendices II and III) giving the incidence of cane cess/purchase tax and Co-operative Societies Commission, based on the information received from the State Governments, for the last three years and the current season i.e., 1972-73, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5503/73].

Progress of Hindustan Shipyard in Disarray

*448. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delays and frequent failures and imported equipment have thrown the Hindustan Shipyard production progress in disarray; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Some cases of delay in supply of imported equipment have been noticed. The Shipyard took up the matter with the representatives of the suppliers in India, and also contacted the suppliers directly. The suppliers have in some cases visited the Shipyard for discussions regarding expediting the supply. A Steering Committee with Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, as Chairman, has also been set up for periodically reviewing the progress.

Progress of Wheat Procurement and Movement of Stocks from producing to consuming centres as discussed in Inter-Ministerial Committee during July, 1973

*449. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in New Delhi on 25th June, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the progress of wheat procurement operations and the movement of stocks from producing to consuming centres was reviewed at the meeting; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). An Inter-Ministerial Cell to look after the various problems of inter-departmental nature in connection with the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Agriculture in which the representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and other concerned Departments were also associated. Frequent meetings of the Cell were held. The meeting on the 25th June, 1973 was held under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture at which among other things, the progress of procurement of wheat was reviewed. There was, however, no discussion relating to movement of stocks from producing to consuming centres. The outcome of the review regarding procurement broadly was that after the 15th June, 1973, there was a sharp tapering off in procurement. The main reasons as given in the meeting were as follows:—

(1) Wide difference in the procurement price and the open market price of wheat;

(2) According to some State Governments, the actual production of wheat was less than what was estimated earlier;

(3) A general apprehension of scarcity of foodgrains.

2. The consensus at the meeting was that but for the takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat, this year the procurement would otherwise have been much lower in view of the drought conditions in some parts of the country.

Increase in Import of Chemical Fertilisers

*450. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the import of chemical fertilisers to meet the current shortage of fertilisers in the country;

(b) if so, the total quantity of chemical fertilisers to be imported in the current year and the countries from which they are to be imported; and

(c) the total value of the import this year and the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Every year, fertiliser imports are authorised for the quantity required to meet the estimated demand, after taking into account, the estimated indigenous production in that year. Actual import purchases, however, are subject to availability and reasonable prices. Against the import requirements for the current year—worked out on the above basis—the maximum quantities available at reasonable prices are being procured.

(b) Import of fertilisers for the current year are still in progress.

However, so far a quantity of 8.10 lakh tonnes of N, 3.30 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ and 4.02 lakh tonnes of K₂O has been contracted for import. As the purchases are not yet complete the total quantity to be imported in the current year cannot be indicated at present. The imports made so far are from countries like U.S.A., Canada, Japan, West Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, USSR, Rumania, G.D.R., Bulgaria and Poland.

(c) The total value of the imports for the current year can be assessed only after the import purchases, under negotiation now, are completed. But the estimated value of the imports contracted so far comes to 266 million dollars.

As the import purchases of fertilisers for next year are still being negotiated with suppliers in various countries, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the value of the likely imports.

Dredger for Beypore Port

*452. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had asked for assigning a dredger for the dredging of Beypore Port; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the MOT Dredgers is being deployed to Beypore from October, 1973.

Shortage of Pesticides

***453. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the acute scarcity of pesticides; and

(b) what steps have been taken to curb black market and high prices in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Of the large number of pesticides which are used in commercial quantities in the country, shortage is being experienced in case of a few selected insecticides like BHC, DDT & Endrin. The main reason for the scarcity of BHC is on account of power cuts imposed on BHC manufacturing plants in different States and also partly due to non-availability of sufficient quantities of raw materials like chlorine. The position was slightly aggravated as a result of large-scale purchase of BHC for the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The Government of India have been taking steps to increase the volume of production of BHC by ensuring supply of raw materials like benzene and chlorine. With the power cuts now withdrawn, the manufacture of BHC will pick up. The present position in regard to manufacture of DDT is satisfactory, and the shortage in case of endrin is being relieved by quicker and larger imports.

There are no price controls over pesticides and price is governed by factors such as the incidence of pest attacks on epidemic scale, availability of substitutes, etc. The Government have been trying to keep the prices reasonable by ensuring adequate supplies which has to come out of increased production in case of indigenously manufactured pesticides and additional imports in case of those pesticides for which no manufacturing programme exists in the country. The increase in prices is also on account of increased

cost of production as the labour cost, price of containers, transport, etc., has also increased.

Probe into land grabbed in the Country

***455. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to probe land grab throughout the country in view of the important findings of the Harchand Committee report on land grab in Punjab; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India has recently requested all the States and the Union Territories to report if any irregularities have occurred in the settlement of government land.

Salboni Dairy and Fodder Farm, Midnapore

***456. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salboni Dairy and Fodder Farm in Midnapore District, West Bengal is a scheme under 'Operation Flood';

(b) if so, where is Government machinery specifically located to implement the scheme; and

(c) what progress has so far been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Salboni Fodder Farm has been set up by the Government of West Bengal under their 4th Plan programme.

(b) The farm is functioning under the overall charge of an Agronomist of the State Department of Animal

Husbandry (Class I Officer of the State Government) who has his headquarters at Midnapore.

(c) During the current year, 950 acres of land have been brought under cultivation as against 500 aeres cultivated last year. Fertility of the land is being improved through Soil Conservation measures. One tubewell with a discharge of about 1500 gallons of water per hour has been sunk. Further investigation for determining availability of water is being carried out before sinking more tubewells in the area.

Alleged failure of Centre to meet commitments of supply of Rice to West Bengal

*458. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has stated that the ration cut imposed by it in the Greater Calcutta statutory rationing area from 1 kg. of rice per head per week to 750 gms. has been necessitated by the Centre's failure to fulfil its commitments of rice despatches to that State;

(b) if so, whether Government of India concur with this view;

(c) whether the State Government has also warned that the rationing system itself may collapse, if Central Supplies are not rushed immediately; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). According to the State Government, the rice scale in the Statutory Rationing Areas of West Bengal was reduced on account of the shortfall in rice procurement by the State Government and also the reduction in the allotment of rice from the Central Pool. Rice requirements of West Bengal, including that of the Statutory Rationing Areas, are required to be

met both from the stocks allotted by the Centre and those procured by the State Government.

Efforts will be made to meet the reasonable requirements of West Bengal Government from the Central Pool, taking into account the overall availability of rice in the Central Pool and needs of the deficit and drought-affected States.

Cultural troupes from Latin American Countries visited India

*459. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural troupes from Latin American countries which visited India since 1970; and

(b) the name of the countries whom they represent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No performing troupe from any Latin American country visited India since 1970. However the following visitors and exhibition from Latin American countries visited India since 1970:—

Argentina (1970)

1. Dr. Abelardo Arias (Writer)
2. Madame Maria Teresa Y. F. Decora (Director of National Museum of Oriental Art along with her husband)

Chile (1970)

1. Senora S. B. Alvarez (Mayor)

Brazil (1971)

1. Exhibition of children's Art

Chile (1972)

1. Prof. Horacio Serrano (Writer)

(b) Does not arise.

Cultural and living experience and experiments in achieving Inter-State understanding

*460. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal or scheme for setting up a programme of cultural and living experience and experiment among the peoples of all States of the Union with a view to achieving inter-State understanding in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government have already instituted a few schemes for the promotion of inter-State Understanding among the peoples of all States of the Union. These are:

- (i) Scheme of financial assistance for the promotion of National Integration among school children.
- (ii) Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of youth.
- (iii) Scheme for giving assistance to voluntary organisations/institutions/universities and other educational institutions for activities in the cause of national integration.

Besides the above, the scheme for Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes is also proposed to be revived during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

2. The broad outlines of these schemes are as under.

- (i) **Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of National Integration among School Children.**

One of the programmes under this scheme is to hold Inter-State students-

teachers camps. The main objective of the camps is to provide opportunities for the exchange of visits by groups of students from one part of the country to another so that they may learn about their cultural and historical links, discover more of their common bonds and the underlying unity in diversity. The camps are conducted by/under the supervision of the N. C. E. R. T. The Central Government meets 100 per cent expenditure on approved items. Voluntary bodies are also extended financial assistance for holding such camps on the recommendations of N. C. E. R. T. The other programme under the scheme is "Our India Project" under which 100 selected schools are to be assisted to collect information from schools and organise "Our India Exhibition" in the neighbouring schools.

- (ii) **Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of youth.**

Assistance is given for activities of an all-India character which meet regional or national needs for promoting national integration. The grant-in-aid shall not exceed 80 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure on such projects, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 80,000 per project and further no organisation is given grants exceeding Rs. 20,000 in a financial year.

- (iii) **Scheme for giving assistance to voluntary organisations/institutions/Universities/other educational institutions and activities in the cause of national integration.**

Assistance is given for organising activities like seminars, celebrations of national days, cultural shows, inter-regional camps, publication of material, citizen committees etc. in the cause of national integration.

(iv) **Scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes.**

The objective of the scheme is to promote emotional and cultural integration through inter-State exchange of cultural troupes. For this purpose, selected music, dance troupes and drama groups will be enabled to visit States other than their own. The details of the scheme are yet to be worked out.

Absorption of Staff of Birla Higher Secondary School, Kamla Nagar, Delhi

4324. SHI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2808 on 12th March, 1973 regarding Birla Higher Secondary School, Kamla Nagar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether all the staff of the school has since been absorbed by the Management of the School;

(b) whether the members of the staff have not been paid their salaries since 1st March, 1973 as the Management of the School is not willing to pay them; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter so that the staff may not suffer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Management of the school has made payment of the salaries to their staff members upto April, 1973. However, six teachers have not accepted the payment.

The Management is being requested to arrange for further payments.

Advance of Loans to Government Employees for the Enlargement of Existing Houses owned by them

4325. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry advances house building loans to the Government employees for the enlargement of existing houses owned by them;

(b) whether Government do not give loan for the enlargement of a small house built by a Government employee by means of taking loan from Government even after the total amount with interest of the first loan has been repaid by the employee;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a Government employee is provided only one advance for the entire period of his services in spite of his fulfilling all the necessary conditions of entitlement; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and whether Government propose to remove this drawback?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). The House Buildings Advance is given to a Government Servant with a view to enable him to acquire a house in his own name or enlarge the living accommodation in an existing house owned by him. After having availed of the advance once, he is not eligible to get a second advance because the funds provided are limited and this will prevent other eligible Government servants from getting the advance. The Government do not propose to change the existing Rule.

Violation of DDA Rules by Globe Motors, Delhi

4326. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Globe Motors, Delhi have established their Office in South Extension, Part II in violation of D.D.A., Rules;

(b) whether a board with the words "REST HOUSE" has been displayed outside the premises of the said Office with a view to deceive the Government;

(c) whether it is being done with the connivance of D.D.A. Officers; and

(d) if so, the action being taken against the guilty officers and against the Globe Motors for violations of the rules and the reasons for not taking the action so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A board with words "REST HOUSE" has been displayed outside the premises.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the answer to (c) above, the question of action against officers of the D.D.A. does not arise. The Delhi Development Authority have, however, initiated action against Globe Motors for contravention of the provision of Delhi Development Act 1957.

Class I posts lying vacant in Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

4327. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Class I posts are lying vacant in the Directorate of Eco-

nomics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and for how long; and

(b) steps taken/proposed to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Excluding one leave reserve post, 20 Class I posts are lying vacant in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. These posts have fallen vacant on different dates ranging from July, 1969 to 31st July, 1973.

(b) Recruitment to these posts is to be made from different sources, namely: (i) through U.P.S.C. (ii) the Indian Economics Service/Indian Statistical Service; and (iii) deputation. Necessary steps to fill the vacancies in accordance with the Recruitment Rules have already been initiated and are at different stages of finalisation.

Inability to export fish due to non-availability of ships

4328. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian fish exporters are not able to export fish to countries like England, France and Germany due to the non-availability of ships to these countries even though there are ready markets for fish products; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make up this deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There have been, broadly speaking, no serious difficulties in exporting fish and marine products to U.K./Continent from Cochin, the major fish exporting port. Difficulties, however, sometimes arise because of a sudden spurt in demand or because of unforeseen changes in sailing schedules.

(b) Several Indian shipping lines who are members of the shipping Conference operating in India's overseas trade have refrigerated cargo space for fish and marine products. The Government have recently set up a regional office of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin to effect coordination between shippers and the shipping lines and help shippers in getting adequate shipping space.

Facility to export frozen goods in Indian ships

4329. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the fish exporting industry due to the non-availability of shipping facilities for frozen goods;

(b) whether this industry primarily depends upon foreign ships due to the fact that the Indian ships do not have such facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken to set up these facilities in Indian-owned ships?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) There have been, broadly speaking, no serious problems for shipment of marine products to U.K./Continent from Cochin, the major exporting port for marine products. Difficulties, however, sometimes arise because of a sudden spurt in the demand for shipping space or because of unforeseen changes in the schedules of sailings:

(b) and (c). Several Indian shipping lines who are members of the Conferences operating in India's overseas trade have refrigerated cargo space for marine products. In some sectors these facilities are not being fully utilised. Government have recently set up a regional office of the Freight Investi-

gation Bureau to effect necessary co-ordination between the shipowners and the shippers.

Import of Trawlers

4330. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) progress made to import trawlers for the development of fishing industry in India;

(b) whether Government has formulated any general principles under which the imported trawlers are to be distributed; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Under a scheme for import of 30 deep sea fishing vessels which was taken up in 1968-69, licences for import were issued at various stages to 12 parties. Five of these parties have obtained delivery of 2 vessels each. Two of the parties have not made any progress while the other parties are in various stages of finalization of their arrangements for import of vessels.

Government have recently notified a further scheme for the import of a limited number of deep sea fishing vessels. The last date for the receipt of applications was 16th August, 1973. It is proposed to allow import of 50 vessels under this scheme.

(b) and (c). In connection with the scheme of import of 50 vessels under which allotments have not yet been made, it is proposed to adopt certain broad guidelines for the screening of applications with the objective of ensuring that the fishing effort is not only spread out as widely as possible but also diversified, and that the scope for development of deep sea fishing in the public and, to the extent practicable, in the co-operative sector, receives special attention.

Starvation death in Palamau, Bihar

4331. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the starvation deaths of Palamau district and foodgrains scarcity in this area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that there has been no death due to starvation. Reasonable quantities of foodgrains have been made available to Bihar Government.

Branches of F.C.I. in Bihar during 1973—75

4332. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.C.I. will increase its Branches in Bihar in general and Chota Nagpur in particular in the years 1973—75;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). At present there is no such proposal under contemplation of the Food Corporation. The question of opening its branches will arise only if work load increases.

Milk Booths of D.M.S. in Trans-Jamuna Colony of Delhi

4333. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of booths for sale of milk of Delhi Milk Scheme in Trans-Jamuna area Delhi-51;

(b) whether Government realise that these booths are very few according to population of the area;

(c) if so, whether Government will open more milk booths in the area; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In the Trans-Jamuna area, there are 10 booths, all of which function in the morning and 5 in the afternoon.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme open milk booths not on the basis of the total population of an area, but on the basis of the actual demands of D.M.S. milk token holders, residing in the area.

(c) and (d). Action is in hand to construct at least 6 additional milk booths in the Trans-Jamuna area in the next few months.

Implementation of Suggestion of Varishta Panchayats of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4335. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the suggestions made by the Varishta Panchayat of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are not accepted by the Administration; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to accept and implement the suggestions made and the decision taken by the Varishta Panchayat as the Varishta Panchayat is an elected body of the Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The statutory functions of the Varishta Panchayat as prescribed in sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 4 of the

Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 are as under:

"4(1) until other provision is made by law, as from the commencement of this Act, the Varishta Panchayat shall have the right to discuss and make recommendations to the Administrator on,

(a) matters of administration involving general policy and schemes of development;

(b) any other matter referred to it by the Administrator.

(2) The functions of the Varishta Panchayat referred to in this section will be advisory only but due regard shall be given to such advice by the Administrator in reaching decisions on the matter in relation to which the advice is given."

The question of the role of the Varishta Panchayat was considered in the first meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Dadra and Nagar Haveli held on 22-12-1972. The Advisory Committee felt that the Varishta Panchayat could give suggestions regarding improvement of roads, electricity, industries etc. and the advice of the Varishta Panchayat would be given due consideration by the Administration. The Administration have decided to consult the Varishta Panchayat on the formulation of plans and schemes and on the selection of road works, minor irrigation projects and educational institutions for which work is to be taken up under the plan.

Vesting of consultative powers in Varishta Panchayat in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4336. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Varishta Panchayat in Dadra and Nagar Haveli has got no consultative powers based on Panchayati Raj in comparison to other States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will consider to give consultative powers to the Varishta Panchayat of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the welfare of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). In accordance with Section 4 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 the functions of the Varishta Panchayat are to be advisory only but due regard would be given to such advice by the Administrator in reaching decision on the matters in relation to which the advice is given. However consequent to later discussions held in the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee for Dadra and Nagar Haveli held on 22-12-1972 it was suggested that the advice of the Varishta Panchayat in the matters relating to improvement of roads, electricity, industries, should be given due consideration by the Administration. The Administration have decided to treat this body as consultative body in practice for the formulation of plans and schemes and on the selection of road works, minor irrigation projects and educational institutions etc. The area and population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli compare to that of a Taluk in States like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Administration feels that similar decentralisation of powers would make Administration more cumbersome.

प्रत्ययन के लिए सोनीपत तथा गाजियाबाद जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के रियायती पासों का जारी किया जाना

4337. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा रियायती दरों पर 'आल रूट' मासिक पास जारी किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली से प्रति दिन बाहर सोमीपत तथा गाजियाबाद में शैक्षिक संस्थानों में अध्ययन के लिये जाने वाले हजारों विद्यार्थियों को भी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा 'ग्रान रुट' पास जारी किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके साथ इस प्रकार भेदभाव का व्यवहार किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और इस बारे में उनको सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौखहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के संगत विनियम के अनुसार छात्र रियायती पासों की सुविधा दिल्ली के उन शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के वास्तविक विद्यार्थियों को अनुमेय है जो शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली या दिल्ली विस्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हैं। पड़ोसी राज्यों में कॉलेजों में अध्ययन करने वाले दिल्ली में रहने वाले विद्यार्थी इस सुविधा के पात्र नहीं होते। परन्तु निगम स्थित पर बराबर विचार करता रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ के संडवा चन्दिकन ब्लॉक में धनराशि का दुरुपयोग

4338. श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले के संडवा चन्दिकन ब्लॉक के अधिकारियों द्वारा भारी मात्रा में सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सहकारी बैंक से भारी मात्रा में धन निकाला गया था और उसका वितरण नहीं किया गया परन्तु सहकारी समिति के अधिकारियों ने अपने धन का प्रयोग किया ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा स्वामिन्नि) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Transfer of Supervisor of Cooperative Society, Ukhlarisi, Muradnagar, U.P.

4349. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supervisors in the Co-operative Society, Village Ukhlarisi under the charge of Block Development Officer, Muradnagar District Meerut (U.P.) have not been transferred from the above station from last 10 years or so in spite of complaints from the public and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the transfer orders of the said Supervisors were issued thrice or so and were not implemented and later on cancelled at the level of Assistant Registrar (Cooperative Societies) Meerut (U.P.) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any uniform policy of the U.P. State Government for transferring such officers from one station to another; if so, the periodically of such transfers; and

(d) whether the U.P. Government has received written complaints in this regard and if so, the action taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जयदेव पार्क, दिल्ली 35 में नागरिक सुविधाएं

4340. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कालोनाइजर द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि न दिये जाने के कारण नगर निगम द्वारा जयदेव पार्क, दिल्ली-35 नामक अधिकृत बस्ती में नागरिक सुविधायें विशेषकर सीवरेंज, पार्क, सड़कें, एवं सामुदायिक केन्द्रों आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बस्ती के निवासियों को हो रही असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इन निवासियों को सरकार द्वारा ये सुविधायें कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेंगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहुता) :

(क) जी, हां, इस कालोनी का कालोनाइजर विभिन्न सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित कम्प्लेंट्स को लागत जैसा कराने को तैयार नहीं है ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कालोनाइजर/मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा कानूनी राय ली जा रही है ।

(ग) कालोनाइजर द्वारा सेवाओं की कमियों को पूरा किये जाने पर दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इन सेवाओं को प्रप्तने अधिकार में ले लिया जाएगा तथा उनकी देख रेख की जायेगी ।

Opening of Higher/Middle School at Jaidev Park, Delhi

4341. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for establishing a Higher Secondary/Middle School in Jaidev Park, Delhi-35 has been finalised; and

(b) the time by which a school in the said colony is likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The proposal is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) The Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, has been requested to allot land for a school in the area. The matter will be taken up after the allotment of land and assessment regarding the need for a school in the area has been made.

Demand of Government Secondary Arts Teachers Association, Delhi

4342. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6455 on 9th April, 1973 regarding the Memorandum given by Government Secondary Arts Teachers' Association, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the demands have been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The demands are still under examination by the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Election to Managing Committee of the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative Housing Society, Mubarakpur, Delhi

4343. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Elections were held recently to re-constitute the Managing Committee of the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative Housing Society, Mubarakpur, Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the new incumbents in the Managing Committee and the period and the names of the old members continuing in office in one capacity or the other; and

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi that vested interests have developed in the Managing Committee to serve only a few persons who already own their residential houses in Delhi, if so, the details thereof and the action being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the interests of the poor share-holders who do not have any residential house in Delhi, are safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected by the Delhi Administration from the available records of the Society and would be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the Administration.

Alleged cases of discrimination to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers in Advisory Cadre

4344. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of discriminations shown to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers

in the Advisory Cadre of the Ministry in the matter of confirmation, seniority and promotion;

(b) whether the Constitutional provisions relating to reservation quota and special representation have been violated in such cases and even the orders passed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel) to rectify lapses in specific cases, have not been implemented so far; and

(c) since how long such cases are pending in his Ministry and the action he proposes to take to the lapses immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). No discrimination has been shown to any Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officer of the Advisory Service of this Ministry in the matter of confirmation, seniority and promotion. The constitutional provisions relating to reservation quota are being observed according to the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.

The matter relating to ante-dating the date of confirmation of a Scheduled Caste Officer in this Ministry has been implemented following the necessary prescribed consultations.

Construction of Milk Booths in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

4345. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the detailed progress made in the construction of D.M.S. booths in D.I.Z. Area which were sanctioned in February, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Originally, it was planned to construct only one milk booth in the D.I.Z. area, Gole

Market, New Delhi, taking into consideration the quantum of milk presently being distributed through the existing depots in that area. Accordingly, the local Residents' Association was requested to suggest an agreed site for the construction of the milk booth. However, despite protracted correspondence and personal contacts by the Officers of Delhi Milk Scheme, the Associations could not suggest any agreed site for the construction of booth. Since no agreement was forthcoming between the various local Residents' Associations, and taking into consideration the fact that with the issue of new tokens after the commissioning of the expanded handling capacity of the Central Dairy of the D.M.S. in a few months' time, there would be justification for opening 2 depots in that area, it was agreed to place orders for the construction of two booths in the area, and orders were, accordingly, placed with the C.P.W.D. on 22nd May, 1973. The construction work has been started and the booths are likely to be completed very shortly.

Moti Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensary

4346. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in getting the Moti Nagar, C.G.H.S. Dispensary shifted to some proper place, and housed in a better accommodation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had been approached for the allotment of a suitable plot of land for construction of a C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Moti Nagar. But they have replied that there is no plot lying vacant with

them at Moti Nagar or in adjoining areas for allotment for the construction of a C.G.H.S. Dispensary. The Director General of Health Services (C.G.H.S. Wing) re-advertised in the press for the hiring of a suitable accommodation for housing the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Moti Nagar. In response to this advertisement three offers were received by the Directorate but only one house has been found suitable for the Dispensary purposes. The matter has now been referred to the Directorate of Estates for getting the reasonable assessment of the monthly rent of the said accommodation. Further action will be taken after the rent has been assessed and the landlord agrees to the rent assessed by the Directorate of Estates.

Defective construction of Low Income Group DDA Flats in Ashok Niketan (Nariana), Delhi

4347. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Low-Income Group Delhi Development Authority Flats in Ashok Niketan, Nariana has been found defective because of non-availability of Sun-shades on the second floors of the flats due to which in the rainy season water enters in the corridor as well as in the rooms of these flats;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide the sun-shades in those flats; and

(c) if not, the time by which these are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question of provision of sun shades was examined by D.D.A. but was found to be not feasible structurally.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग का गठन

4348. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि मूल्य में कुल कितने सदस्य हैं ; और

(ख) उन सदस्यों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जो किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं तथा उनके फार्म किस-किस स्थान पर हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पो० सिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). कृषि मूल्य आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष, एक पूर्ण-कालिक सदस्य और एक सदस्य-सचिव शामिल हैं। इसके वर्तमान अध्यक्ष एक अर्थशास्त्री हैं, जो कृषि अर्थशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त हैं। आयोग के अन्य सदस्यों की नियुक्ति करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Sale of Adulterated Food Articles in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

4349. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterated food articles are being sold freely in the Delhi Development Authority's colony known as Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether a particular firm has been prosecuted thirteen times for running a trade without a licence; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS-KU): (a) No.

(b) Yes,

(c) The firm has already been prosecuted in a Court of law for violating the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के लिए स्थान

4350. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूलों और कालेजों में उपलब्ध स्थान की अपेक्षा विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है और इससे राज्य के विद्यार्थियों के स्वास्थ्य पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण मध्य प्रदेश स्कूलों और कालेजों के लिये पर्याप्त स्थान की व्यवस्था करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छात्र समुदाय की स्थिति सुधारने के लिये राज्य की सहायता करने हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के बहुत ज्यादा प्रसार के कारण मध्य प्रदेश सहित लगभग सभी राज्यों में सभी स्तरों पर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के लिये आवास की कमी है। लगभग सभी राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के शुरू करने में वित्तीय कठिनाइयों सामने आते हैं।

प्रत्येक वर्ष उपलब्ध की जाने वाली आयोजन सहायता के द्वारा, भारत यथा संभव वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती रही है। यह निर्णय करना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है कि राज्य शैक्षिक विकास कार्यक्रमों में विभिन्न उप-सेक्टरों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय।

निमाड जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में अस्तिरगढ़ किले पर किया गया व्यय

4351. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 और 1972 में पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा पूर्व निमाड, मध्य प्रदेश जिले में अस्तिरगढ़ किले पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) क्या किले का कुछ भाग ऐसा है जिसका सरकार द्वारा प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री प्रो० एस० नरहल हसन) : (क) विशेष मरम्मतों पर व्यय की गई राशियाँ 1971-72 के दौरान तथा 1972-73 के दौरान क्रमशः 14,150/- रुपये और 8500/- रुपये हैं ।

(ख) किला राष्ट्रीय महत्व का एक संरक्षित स्मारक है । किले बन्दी स्मारकों में दीवार, मुख्य द्वार एक मस्जिद तथा एक मन्दिर अवशेष स्मारक है । अतः इसे प्रयोग में लाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Provision of Ceiling Fans in Servants Quarters of M.P.s Flats in South/North Avenues, New Delhi

4352. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not provided ceiling fans in the M.Ps. servant quarters in South/North Avenue, whereas necessary wiring for ceiling fans has been done about three or four years back, if so, the reasons for not providing the ceiling fans in servants quarters;

(b) whether in case any Member of Parliament purchases ceiling fan for his/her servant quarter privately,

the Electrical staff of South/North Avenue Enquiry Offices refuse to fix the ceiling fans in the servant quarter; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the staff concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. According to the policy of the Government, only fan points and fan clamps are provided in the servant quarters attached to the M.P. flats in South/North Avenue, so that the occupants can fix their own ceiling fans, if they so desire.

(b) The staff of the C.P.W.D. are not expected to undertake installation of fans procured privately by occupants of Government residences.

(c) The question does not arise.

Study of the Overdues of the Three-Tier Co-operative Credit System by Reserve Bank of India

4353. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Study Team was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to go into the position of overdues at various levels of the three-tier cooperative credit system in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made by the Study Team and the time by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Team has so far held two meetings. At its request some special field studies into the working of Primary Agricultural

Credit Societies are being conducted on a sample basis and the results are being processed for the consideration of the Team at its next meeting. The Team is expected to submit its report by the end of November, 1973.

उर्वरक के मूल्य में वृद्धि

4354. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में तेजी से हो रही वृद्धि के कारण क्या है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पो० सिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). देश में आयातित उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। तीन प्रमुख नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरकों अर्थात् यूरिया, अमोनिया सल्फेट और कैन (आयातित तथा देशी दोनों) के खुदरा मूल्यों पर कानूनी नियंत्रण है। इन तीन उत्पादों के कानूनी रूप से निर्धारित मूल्यों में गत 4 वर्षों में केवल एक बार वृद्धि की गई थी और वह भी 1972 में लगाये गये अतिरिक्त सीमा-शुल्क को खपाने के लिये की गई थी।

जहां तक अन्य आयातित उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है, इनके खुदरा मूल्यों में गत चार वर्षों के दौरान 1972 में लगाये गये 5 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्तसीमा-शुल्क को पूरा करने के लिये केवल एक बार वृद्धि की गई है।

Indo-Soviet Exchanges in Social Sciences

4355. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to broaden the Indo-Soviet exchanges in social sciences in near future;

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan;

(c) whether the proposed plan will be in addition to the Indo-Soviet cultural exchanges programme; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). It is proposed to develop collaborative research programmes between the social scientists and institutions in India with social scientists and institutions in U.S.S.R. within the frame-work of the existing Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme. The details are being worked out

It has also been decided to set up an Indo-Soviet Studies Centre in India and reciprocally, a Soviet-Indian Studies Centre in U.S.S.R. with a view to bringing the academics of the two countries closer.

Damage to Cotton Seedlings in Gujarat due to Narmada Floods

4356 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton seedlings over 500 acres in Broach in Gujarat have been destroyed due to the Narmada floods;

(b) if so, the total loss caused by these floods to cotton seedlings; and

(c) what action union Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government has intimated that 1356 acres in Broach district were submerged under Narmada floods causing estimated loss of Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

(c) Grant of relief as per procedure will be considered as and when request is received from Gujarat State.

Increase in Pension of Teachers of Uttar Pradesh

4357. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the pension scheme, a retired Graduate Trained Teacher of the aided schools in Uttar Pradesh gets an amount of Rs. 45, 59 or 70 (maximum);

(b) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to grant Dearness Allowance or increase their pension in view of rise in prices; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and it will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

चीनी का कृत्रिम अभाव

4358. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वस्तुतः चीनी का अभाव कृत्रिम है और गोदामों में लाखों मन चीनी पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या चीनी का अधिक मूल्य होने के कारण इन गोदामों से चीनी का बाजार में सप्लाई न होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ ; तो क्या सरकार ऐसे गोदामों का निरीक्षण कराएगी, जहाँ चीनी भरी पड़ी है परन्तु फिर भी चीनी नहीं बतायी जाती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शर सिंह) :
(क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) पिराई के कुछ महीनों में उत्पादित चीनी को वर्ष भर मूहैया करने की आवश्यकता के कारण फैक्ट्री गोदामों से चीनी की निर्मुक्ति/प्रेषण का नियंत्रण भारत सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों से होता है । चीनी (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के अधीन फैक्ट्रियों को मासिक निर्मुक्ति का कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक सप्ताहिक अवधि में बेचना होता है और ऐसी विक्री की अनुमति देने वाले आदेश से चीनी की उपलब्धता होते हुये, फैक्ट्रियां चीनी बेचने से मनाही नहीं कर सकती हैं । निर्धारित अवधि पर फैक्ट्रियों से प्राप्त हो वाली सांख्यिकीय विवरणियों के माध्यम से इन आदेशों के पशुपालन पर निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

इसके अलावा, मान्यता प्राप्त व्यापारियों को एक समय में, कुछेक निर्धारित मात्राओं से अधिक स्टॉक रखने की मनाही है । राज्य सरकारें इन शर्तों से अवगत हैं और उनसे जमाखोरी और चोरबाजारी पर कड़ी नजर रखने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Permission to set up Mini Sugar Mills in U.P.

4359. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 36 entrepreneurs have sought permission to set up a chain of mini sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, each unit costing Rs. 5 lakhs and employing 175 persons; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not license mini sugar mills costing

Rs. 5 lakhs each. It has been ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh that they received three applications for setting up mini sugar plants and granted them under their Khandsari Licensing Order, 1967. These plants are allowed by them to be set up only in those districts where no sugar mills exist, in order to encourage cultivation of sugarcane.

Ban on Use of Hexa-Chlorophene in Cosmetics

4360. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 930 on the 26th February, 1973 regarding the ban on the use of Hexa-chlorophene in Hospitals in the country and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to prevent the use of Hexa-chlorophene in cosmetics in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) It is proposed to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules so as to ban the import and manufacture for sale and distribution, of cosmetics containing Hexa-chlorophene. Comments received from the public as well as the medical profession on the proposed draft amendment will be considered by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board in its next meeting.

A final decision will be taken by Government after the recommendations of the Board are received.

Receipt of Revenue from Land Development Taxes in Uttar Pradesh

4361. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated receipt of revenue from the land development taxes

levied in Uttar Pradesh in 1973-74; and

(b) how much money has been realised on account of the said taxes until now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Legislation to Prevent Transformation of Cities in India into Megalopolises

4362. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to prevent concentration of industry and people in huge urban centres which give birth to vast slums, crime, pollution, traffic jam and so on;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake legislation to prevent transformation of India's cities into huge megalopolises;

(c) whether in an effort to preserve healthy environmental condition and prevent pollution the Government will ban erection of all kinds of structure on the beaches of coastal cities like Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Trivandrum, Goa etc; and

(d) if the answer to (b) and (c) is in the negative the reasons for not doing this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Government of India would like planned and balanced development of cities and towns to prevent concentration of industry and people in large urban centres.

(b) As the subject of urban development concerns the State Governments, they have been requested to

enact comprehensive town planning legislations so as to achieve the objective referred to above.

(c) Under the town planning legislation master plans are required to be prepared for various urban centres. The town planning legislation and Master Plan implementation are aimed at preventing haphazard development of land and control building construction and enable preservation of healthy environmental conditions.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बेकरियों को दिया गया गेहूँ का कोटा

4363. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बेकरियों को दिया गया गेहूँ का कोटा 50 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसके कारण छोटे पैमाने पर चलने वाली बेकरियों के मालिकों को हानि पहुँची है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में बेकरियों को गेहूँ की पूरी मात्रा की सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धरणा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). बेकरियों को गेहूँ का कोई भी कोटा नहीं दिया जा रहा है और इसलिये बेकरियों पर गेहूँ की मात्रा में कटौती लागू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सभी उपभोक्ता परमिट-धारियों के मैदा के कोटे पर 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती लागू की है । मैदा के उत्पादन पर उस समय तक प्रतिबन्ध जारी रहेगा जब तक कि देश में गेहूँ की सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होता है ।

Funds sanctioned for Wells, Pumps for Harijans, Adivasi Small Cultivators in Madhya Pradesh

4364. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned during 1973-74 for the construction of new wells, pumps for Harijans and Adivasi small cultivators of the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) their development, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh in Agriculture Department have earmarked an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to be given as loan for wells and pumps to various districts of the State during 1973-74. Since the sanction of loan is given by the State on district-wise basis, the specific information sought in the question in regard to loans sanctioned to Harijans and Adivasis and block-wise development of wells is not available.

Modernisation of Fishing Industry on Orissa Sea Coast

4365. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to modernise fishing industry on Orissa Sea Coast in collaboration with other countries; and

(b) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration for entering

into collaboration with other countries for modernisation of the fishing industry along the Orissa Coast. However, steps are being taken both under centrally sponsored Plan schemes and State Plan schemes for the development of mechanised fishing in the State. Fishing harbours are proposed to be provided under a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State, 66 mechanised boats are being introduced. In the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to continue the programme of mechanization of fishing boats. So far as deep sea fishing is concerned, Government had recently notified a scheme under which it is proposed to allow import of fifty deep sea fishing vessels linked to construction of an equivalent number of indigenous vessels. It is expected that under the provisions of a general Agreement on Co-operation in marine fisheries which has been entered into with the Government of Poland, it will be possible to obtain not only deep sea fishing vessels but also the detailed designs and drawings for construction of similar vessels in Indian ship building yards. Arrangements for import of vessels and supply of designs may also be entered into with other countries. In this context applications had been called for within the country by open advertisement from parties proposing to be taken up deep sea fishing with imported and indigenous vessels.

Setting up of Agro-Industry Corporation and Agro-Service Centres in Orissa

4366. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agro-Industry Corporation has been established in Orissa;

(b) whether Agro-Service Centres at each District of that State has been set-up; and

(c) steps being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Fertilisers

4367. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to import fertilisers in bulk instead of in bags; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilisers imported in 1972-73 and the foreign exchange saved by this switch-over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been taking steps to import fertilisers in bulk as far as possible. The reasons for switch-over to bulk from bagged shipments are the large foreign exchange savings and additional employment opportunities to labour at Indian Ports in the form of bagging, standardisation and stitching.

(b) During 1972-73 fertilisers to the tune of 24.99 lakhs tonnes were imported, out of which 9.76 lakh tonnes was received in bulk. The foreign exchange savings, due to bulk shipment, at the existing price differential of US \$ 14.00 per tonne between bagged and bulk fertilisers work out to about Rs. 9.97 crores.

Assistance by UNICEF

4368. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a UNICEF Plan to cover Assam Tribal areas for assistance;

(b) the assistance proposed to be given by the UNICEF and the Central and State Governments' contribution thereto with the nature of work it will include; and

(c) whether the Orissa Government has also drawn out any such plan and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (c). UNICEF assistance is utilised in programmes drawn up on a national basis, and not on an area-basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Daily Wages of Relief Workers in Drought Affected Areas of Madhya Pradesh

4369. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons engaged in the relief works started in the drought-affected areas of Madhya Pradesh State and the rate of daily wages being paid to them; and

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the increased prices of the essential commodities while fixing their wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As on 13-8-73, 1.08 lakh persons are reported to have been engaged on the relief works in the drought affected areas of Madhya Pradesh. The rates of daily wages on relief works in Madhya Pradesh reported by State Government are;

Rs. 2.00 for an adult male;

Rs 1.50 for an adult female; and

Rs. 1.00 for Boys above 10 years.

Biscuit Factories closed due to Non-Availability of Maids in States

4370. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) a list of biscuit factories closed down in each State due to the non-availability of Maids;

(b) the total number of workers laid off from the closure of the factories in each State; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to get the factories reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Detailed information has been called for from the all State Governments/Union Territories and Administrations. On receipt of the information, the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Self-Employment Scheme

4371. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are prepared to consider and formulate an easy and cheap self-employment scheme covering all the Block-development area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): There are no proposals for formulating an easy and cheap self-employment scheme covering all the community development blocks.

Daily Wages of Relief Workers in Mysore

4372. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:
SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons engaged in the relief works started in the

drought affected areas of Mysore and the rate of daily wages being paid to them at present; and

(b) whether Government have increased their daily wages also considering the high price rise in the essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that at present nearly 5 lakh persons are employed on various relief works in the State.

Wages to relief workers are paid on the basis of tasks performed. On an average, the wage for a male worker works out to Rs. 3 per day and that for a female worker to Rs. 2 per day.

A Bonus of 10 per cent on the wages earned by the relief workers on some of the relief works, and *ad hoc* increase of 50 paise per 100 cft. for soil conservation was allowed from April, but has since been discontinued on the on-set of rains.

Directives to the States from Centre to stop Works under Drought-Prone Area Programme in States

4373. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Government to stop immediately all works under the Drought-prone Area Programme barring those relating to minor irrigation;

(b) if so, whether the reason given is shortage of funds;

(c) the names of the States which will be affected; and

(d) whether some States have greatly resented against this; and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 13 States shown in the enclosed statement.

(d) State Governments have strongly urged the continuation of all works under the programme. However, the overall resource situation may not permit the Government to revise the decision.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar.
3. Gujarat.
4. Haryana.
5. Jammu & Kashmir.
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra.
8. Mysore.
9. Orissa.
10. Rajasthan.
11. Tamil Nadu.
12. Uttar Pradesh.
13. West Bengal.

Upgrading of Junior High Schools in Manipur without Providing Additional Staff

4374. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur during the financial year 1972-73 upgraded number of Junior High Schools to High Schools without providing additional staff; if so, the number of such Schools;

(b) whether Government are appointing additional staff for these schools; if so, when; and

(c) whether Government are re-considering the whole issue of up-gradation of schools without additional staff in order to revert those of them upgraded without proper justification; if so, when such a re-consideration would take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been asked for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Amount of Overdues for Repayment to Manipur State Co-operative Bank

4375. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that heavy amounts of loans issued by the Manipur State Co-operative Bank are overdue for repayment and that the Co-operative Department, Manipur for want of adequate staff, cannot realise the overdue loans;

(b) if so, the amount overdue for repayment and the reasons for the delay in the appointment of Officers—Gazetted as well as non-Gazetted—and the steps taken or being taken to fill up the vacancies;

(c) whether the State Level Co-operative Conference held in June last made recommendations in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken or likely to be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Ad Hoc Recognition and De-Recognition of Schools in Manipur

4376. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Government of Manipur extended ad hoc recognition to large number of Schools and withdrew recognition and grant-in-aid from several existing Schools during the financial year 1972-73; and if so, the number of such Schools and the reasons for the withdrawal of recognition and grant-in-aid;

(b) whether Government are aware that there have been massive public complaints about this issue saying that recognitions and de-recognitions during the said year were done mainly on political considerations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to probe into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been asked for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Timely Supply of Fertiliser and Seeds to Farmers for Kharif Season

4377. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what steps are to be taken for timely supply of fertilisers and seeds to the farmers in the Kharif season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Supplies of fertilisers for Kharif 1973 season have already been

made to the States as per coordinated supply plans drawn on the basis of the series of Zonal Conferences held with the State Governments in February-March, 1973. Against the requirements of 9.72 lakh tonnes of N, 3.72 lakh tonnes of P and 1.85 lakh tonnes of K as finalised after discussions with the State Governments, the availability is estimated to be of 9.57 lakh tonnes of N, 3.76 lakh tonnes of P and 2.31 lakh tonnes of K.

As regards seeds, the production and distribution of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. In addition to the Seed Farms run by the State Governments, some farms have been started in the cooperative sector also. Private agencies have also taken up improved seed production. All-India Organisations like National Seeds Corporation, Tarai Development Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India also distribute certified seeds. Anticipating shortage of groundnut and hybrid jowar seeds due to drought situation in many parts of the country in Kharif 1972, a special production programme of these crops was organised during Rabi/Summer 1972-73. By and large necessary arrangements were made to meet the seed requirements, but there was a shortage in case of hybrid jowar, and this had to be met by the State Governments by the use of second generation of hybrid seed.

Operation of Steamer "M.V. Chidambaram" acquired by Shipping Corporation of India

4378. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the steamer "M.V. Chidambaram" was acquired by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) the total cost of this acquisition and since when the Steamer has been put to commercial operation and the route of her operation:

(c) the details of her operation to date since inception;

(d) whether on the 23rd July, 1973 A.D. Jeyavee Bapandianadar & Bros. Nagappattanam sent a memorandum to him regarding mismanagement of the Shipping Corporation of India in running this steamer service; and

(e) if so, Government's observations thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The vessel M.V. "Chidambaram" (ex m.v. 'Pasteur') was acquired by the Shipping Corporation of India on 30th October, 1972.

(b) The total cost of acquisition of this vessel including cost of conversion, additional life boats and tail-end shaft etc., amounted to about Rs. 6.48 crores. The vessel after conversion to suit Indian requirements and needs of service was commissioned on the 25th March, 1973 in the Madras/Malaysia/Singapore passenger service where she has been operating since then.

(c) Since commissioning, the vessel has so far performed 8 completed voyages. The normal ports of call of voyage which starts from Madras are Nagapattinam, Penang, Port Kelang and Singapore. On an average she takes about 18 days to complete a round voyage. Being primarily a passenger ship she carries passengers from India to Malaysia and Singapore and vice versa in addition to small quantities of general cargo in both directions, subject to the limitation of her normal schedule as a passenger ship.

(d) and (e). Messrs. A. D. Jayaveerapandya Nadar & Bros and other exporters sent a letter dated 23rd July, 1973 in which following two points were raised:

(i) On the outward voyage from Madras to Malaysia and Singapore, 'Chidambaram' does not offer a satisfactory service for exporters, especially onion exporters.

- (ii) On the inward voyage from Singapore and Malaysian ports of Port Kelag and Penang, the incoming passengers are inconvenienced owing to the delays in arrival and occasional over carriage of passengers to Madras.

(b) the actual achievement in physical terms; and

(c) the actual expenditure incurred by States in this regard?

The position is as follows:—

- (i) The ship is primarily a passenger ship but carries some general cargo subject to her normal schedule as a passenger vessel. As the vessel has greater speed than the earlier vessel, it is intention of the Shipping Corporation to reduce transit time from Nagapattinam to Penang from 5 days to 2-1/2 days so that the benefit of speed can be passed on to passengers. This can be achieved only if loading operations at Nagapattinam are commenced around 5 A.M. enabling the ship to sail around 4 P.M. This is proposed to be ensured by mutual discussion and consultation between the Shipping Corporation of India and the shippers.
- (ii) On the incoming voyage, the SCI normally tries to ensure that the vessel reaches Nagapattinam in the morning of the third day from Penang for convenient handling of passengers by the Port Authorities.

Target of Production of Rabi Crop and allocation to States

4379. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1120 on 30th July, 1973 regarding the break-up of the target of emergency rabi, crop production programme during 1972-73 and state;

(a) the State-wise targets of production of each rabi crop;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Originally, an overall increase of 15 million tonnes in the production of rabi foodgrains during 1972-73, over the preceding year, was visualised under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme undertaken by the State Governments to make up the shortfalls in kharif production caused by drought. A statement showing State-wise and crop-wise break-up of 15 million tonnes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5504/73]. The achievement of this target was dependent on several factors including weather, availability of critical inputs like fertilisers, power etc. in required quantities.

Information regarding production is being collected and compiled.

(c) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, production was sought to be increased through the augmentation of irrigation facilities by implementing quick-maturing minor irrigation projects and increased distribution of agricultural inputs. Special allocations of financial assistance were made to State Governments for this purpose. On minor irrigation programmes, a total expenditure of Rs. 148 crores was incurred by State Governments as against Rs. 152 crores of long-term loan for which administrative approval was issued. Besides, a sum of Rs. 100 crores was released to State Governments as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. State-wise break-up is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5504/73].

Implementation of drought-prone area programme with World Bank aid in Orissa

4380. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drought-prone Areas Programme is being implemented with World Bank assistance and some Districts of Orissa have been recommended by the State Government concerned for such a scheme;

(b) if so, the specific criteria for the scheme; and

(c) the Government's reaction to the proposals of the State Government and total amount available to the State Government under the scheme and names of the districts which are left out by the Centre with specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Drought Prone Areas Programme is a Central sector Programme being implemented in 54 districts in the country in the Fourth Plan and it is likely to continue in the Fifth Plan also. The World Bank Group has shown interest in financing a part of the Project covering six districts. The districts have been selected mainly from amongst those districts which (a) have a low rainfall, (b) are covered under the Centrally-sponsored integrated pilot project on Dry Land Farming, and (c) have a large percentage of area within the district covered under the Programme. Kalahandi district did not qualify on the above criteria. The total quantum of World Bank aid for these districts has still not been decided. The Drought Prone Areas Programme, however, is likely to have a much larger outlay in the Fifth Plan.

Flood-Lit arrangement at Konarak Temple

4381. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed flood-lit arrangement to the Konarak temple, Orissa has been completed; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Tests to check the effect of floodlighting are in progress.

International reputation of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

4382. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients referred by foreign Governments, their hospitals and doctors who were admitted to the Hospital of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in the year 1972-73 for medical treatment;

(b) what is the number of patients referred by the various State Governments, their Hospitals and Doctors who were admitted to the Hospital of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in the year 1972-73 for medical treatment;

(c) what is the total number of patients admitted annually (i) in the Private Ward and (ii) the general ward of the Hospital in 1972-73;

(d) what was the total expenditure on the Hospital in 1972-73 and how was it met; and

(e) in view of the high international reputation of the Hospital of the All-India Institute of Medical

Sciences, New Delhi, what special attention the Government is paying to make the Hospital really the best hospital in this part of the world?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS-KU): (a) 75 patients from foreign countries were admitted in the Private Wards of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital during 1972-73.

(b) No separate figures of the patients referred to by various State Governments, their Hospitals and Doctors are available.

(c) Total number of patients admitted in the General and Private Wards during 1972-73 are as under:

General Ward	17523
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Private Wards	843
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(d) A total sum of Rs. 346.45 lakhs was provided as grants-in-aid by the Government of India to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences as a whole including its hospital and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences during the year 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs was earned by the Institute as revenue receipts during the same year. All departments including clinical, preclinical etc. of the Institute are allocated funds separately to meet their requirements for Consumable Stores/Contingencies and Non-consumable Stores every year. During 1972-73 the Institute's Hospital was provided a total allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.56 lakhs for (i) Contingencies/Consumable Stores; and (ii) Non-consumable Stores respectively.

The allocations do not include the expenditure on 'Pay and Allowances' of the Staff of the Hospital. This is met out of the over-all allocation of the Institute under the sub-head 'Pay and Allowances'. No separate account of expenditure on 'Pay and Allowances' of the staff of the Hospital is maintained.

(e) the Institute Hospital is providing specialised treatment to the patients from all over India and abroad and is equipped with sophisticated equipments and some modern methods of investigations are available in this Hospital. Constant efforts are being made to improve the services in the Hospital within the limited resources available.

Vacancies of Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

4383. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 150 vacancies of Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether to fill one vacancy of Executive Engineer, 5 to 6 candidates are considered;

(c) whether the Department of Personnel has agreed to reduce the eligibility period for Class II Assistant Engineers from 8 to 7 years for promotion to the Executive Engineer's post; and

(d) whether the *ad hoc* promotions from Assistant Engineers to Executive Engineers are being done without following above policies and; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. At present there are 18 vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineer (Civil) in the C.P.W.D.

(b) According to Instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel) in 1957 the field of choice for appointment to selection post wherever possible, should extend to five or six times the number of vacancies expected to occur within a year.

(c) Some time back a proposal to reduce the eligibility period for promotion of Assistant Engineers to the

grade of Executive Engineers from 8 years services to 7 years service in the grade was initiated in consultation with the Department of Personnel. Earlier, the service rendered by an Assistant Engineer on ad-hoc basis in that grade against the Direct Recruits quota was being counted for the purpose of eligibility for promotion to the next higher grade of Executive Engineer. Recently, the U.P.S.C. have advised that only service rendered on regular basis in the lower grade can be counted for promotion to the higher grade on a regular basis. The Delhi High Court have held in the case filed by M/s. Ramayya & other Assistant Engineers that the quotas at the level of Assistant Engineer have not been properly determined. As a result of this judgment, all promotions made at the grade of Assistant Engineer against the Direct Recruits quota on ad-hoc basis stood regularised and, therefore, sufficient number of Assistant Engineers have become eligible for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer. In view of this, the proposal to reduce the eligibility criterion was not pursued.

(d) The instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel) for appointments to selection posts are followed for making regular promotions from the lower grades. These instructions are not, however, required to be followed in making ad hoc promotions in the selection posts. They were not, therefore, adopted in ordering ad hoc promotions to the grade of Executive Engineer (Civil) in the C.P.W.D.

Establishment of Health Centres in Tribal Areas during the Fifth Plan

4384. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish Health Centres in the Tribal areas of the country in Fifth Plan;

(b) whether any proposal has come from Government of Orissa for Tribal areas; and

(c) the State-wise allocation made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. A minimum of one Primary Health Centre will be established in each Community Development block by the end of Fifth Plan. Tribal areas in Community Development blocks would also be covered.

(b) Yes. The State Government has sent a proposal for establishment of additional Primary Health Centres in Tribal areas.

(c) Funds for establishment of Primary Health Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan are being provided under the Minimum Needs Programme. A total of 47 additional Primary Health Centres and 138 sub-centres are likely to be established in Tribal/Backward areas of Orissa. The total allocation for this purpose amounting to Rs. 205.60 lakhs is being provided under the Minimum Needs Programme. The Statewise allocation is yet to be finalised.

Allocation for Development of Roads in Tribal Areas during the Fifth Plan

4385. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made special allocation to the tribal areas of this country for the development of roads particularly arterial roads in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa sent any proposal for the development of tribal area roads of Orissa; and

(c) if so, what is the allocation for the States as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (c). No, Sir. Though a total allocation of Rs. 3 crores has been made under the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of arterial roads in the six pilot projects of Tribal area development located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa no such allocation for the same purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan has yet been finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

Allocation for Tribal Culture in Fifth Five Year Plan

4386. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made special allocation for the development of tribal culture in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the schemes and programmes; and

(c) whether the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa have sent any proposal for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture is under finalisation. The Plan proposals under consideration, include, *inter-alia*, the following programmes:

Documentation, survey and recording of folk, tribal and traditional dance, drama and music of different regions and different varieties; collection of rare masks, puppets, head-gears, costumes, jewellery used in various forms of folk and tribal arts; building up of a folk-dance ensemble; exhibition and survey of folk and tribal art; salvage of ethnographical, tribal and folk art specimens; study

of various aspects of the socio-economic life of tribals.

(c) According to the information made available to the Ministry, the proposals received from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa for Cultural Programmes do not include any specific allocation for the 'Development of Tribal Culture', as such.

Allocation for Educational Development of Tribals in Fifth Five Year Plan

4387. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allocation for the educational development of Tribals has been made in Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has sent the special development scheme for the same; and

(c) if so, what is the allocation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan for Education has not been finalised so far. The State Governments have been requested to identify the allocation for Tribals in all sectors including Education.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 392 lakhs has been included for education of Scheduled Tribes by the Government of Orissa in their Draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals in addition to Rs. 374 lakhs for Ashram Schools.

Deaths due to Food Poisoning in the Country

4388. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths occurred due to food poisoning in the country

during the last six months, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to tackle the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Excess charges by Auto Rickshaw drivers in Delhi

4389. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where action has been taken, on the cheating by Auto Rickshaw Drivers in Delhi for the excess charges claimed by Auto Drivers during the last one year; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). 2,230 prosecutions were launched against the drivers of two-seater auto-rickshaws for overcharging from 1st August, 1972 to 31st July, 1973 by the traffic police and the enforcement staff of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi. In some of these cases, prosecutions were launched against the drivers of auto-rickshaws on the complaint that they had charged fare at a flat rate instead of the fare actually shown by the meters, while in the others, the drivers had charged excess fare on the plea that the meters of their vehicles were not in working order.

News item captioned "Government Is Poisonous when Spoiled"

4390. SHRI K. LAKKOPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report

Captioned "Groundnut is poisonous when spoiled" in the 'Indian Express', dated the 25th June, 1973;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or will take to see that spoiled groundnuts are not put on sale to the public; and

(c) what measures Government has taken to inform the people about it and give publicity to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to lay down the standards for groundnuts under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Instructions are being issued to all concerned Health authorities to keep strict vigilance on the sale of spoiled groundnuts and to advise the public to avoid consumption of such groundnuts. Farmers are informed by the Department of Agriculture through extension services that the groundnuts after harvesting should be properly dried and then stored to avoid the incidence of occurrence of fungus responsible for production of aflatoxin which is poisonous.

Construction of Giant Ships by Hindustan Shipyard

4391. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard proposes to construct giant ships of upto 260,000 dwt. at a large ship construction and repair complex;

(b) if so, whether the proposed complex will place India on par with other developed maritime countries; and

(c) whether it will also enable it to compete in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Shipyard Limited has prepared a preliminary project report. This project is estimated to cost Rs 81 crores and is designed to build and repair ships of the size upto 2,60,000 DWT. This proposal, however, is purely preliminary and tentative. The question of the type and size of ships which should be constructed in India by existing and new shipyards is under consideration.

News Item 'Delhi Zoo Employees on Warpath'

4392. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 7th July, 1973 under the heading "Delhi Zoo Employees on Warpath"; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An ad-hoc Committee was constituted to go into the grievances of Delhi Zoo Employees and to make suitable recommendations by the 31st July, 1973. The Committee after giving personal hearing to the representatives of the Zoo Employees have submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee are being processed in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Zoo Employees have withdrawn their agitation.

Meeting of Transport Ministers of all States

4393. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Transport Ministers of all the States was held in the month of July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting and the steps taken to implement those decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indianisation of Shipping Companies in Private Sector

4394. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for Indianisation of certain Indian Shipping Companies in the private sector;

(b) the names of such Shipping Companies;

(c) whether on account of the mismanagement in some of these Companies, Government have nominated experts to look after them, even though they had made profits during the last few years; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There are only a few Indian Shipping Companies with foreign share holding but this is within the limits prescribed by law. Government do not propose to take over the shares.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Legislation Concerning the Safety of Workers in Building Industry

4395. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Central legislation concerning the safety of workers in the building and construction industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The proposal for a Central legislation for the safety of workers in the building and construction industry is under consideration in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment).

(b) The details of the proposed legislation have not yet been finalised.

Political Parties Interference in Delhi University affairs

4396. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether political parties are interfering in the Delhi University affairs as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 3rd August, 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Government have no information. The newspaper report contains merely personal views of the Vice-Chancellor expressed in his speech at Rotary Club.

White-Washing of Type II quarters in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi during rainy season

4397. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government quarters (type II) D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi are being white-washed during the current rainy season and the allottees are being compelled to get the quarters white-washed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to stop the white-washing in the rainy season and start after the rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No. Some quarters have been white-washed from inside only on the request of tenants.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Scooter/Cycle sheds in Ashoka Niketan (Naraina) Flats for Low-Income Group

4398. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision of scooter/cycle sheds for the residents of 1st and 2nd floors in Ashoka Niketan (Naraina) Low Income Group flats; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in providing the same at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) At the request of the allottees, the feasibility of providing scooter sheds is being examined by the Delhi Development Authority.

Educational Institutions Managed by Sri Chintalapati Bapirajh Dharma Samstha

4399. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Educational Institutions with names and places being managed by 'Sri Chintalapati Bapirajh Dharma Samstha' Chinanidra Kolanu, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amounts of grants given to the said samstha as teaching, libraries, laboratories and hostel grants and other loans during the last three years by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India; and

(c) the sources of income other than Government's aid to the said institute if any, during the three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Since the organisation is a private body, Government has no information regarding details of educational institutions run by it. Information however, is being collected from the State Government of the educational Institution under their Samstha if any, recognized by them.

(b). A statement showing grants given by the Government of India to some of the institutions managed by Sri Chintalapati Bapirajh Dharma Samstha is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5505/73]. Information about grants paid by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is being collected from the State Government.

(c). Government has no information regarding other sources of income of this private organization.

Opening of Sugar Mill in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4400. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request was made for the issue of Letter of Intent for opening a sugar mill in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) when the final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c). The target of 56 lakh tonnes for licensing in the Sugar Industry for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been practically completed. The question of licensing further additional capacity in advance against the Fifth Plan is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission. The decision on this application as well as other earlier applications is, therefore, likely to take some time.

Social Welfare Centres in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4401. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Social Welfare Centres functioning at present in Dadra and Nagar Haveli area-wise;

(b) whether Government are considering to establish more Centres as this Territory is backward; and

(c) if so, how many, when and where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Most of the

welfare activities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli fall under tribal welfare programmes. According to information available, the following social welfare centres are functioning:—

- (i) One Family and Child Welfare Project with six centres in Silvassa Block.
- (ii) 30 Nutrition Feeding Centres in Silvassa Block.

(b) and (c). Various Welfare Programmes are being considered for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. Details are yet to be worked out. The opening of one Ashram type Chhatralaya for the advasis is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sale of Essential Commodities from Super Bazar, Delhi at high price

4402. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports regarding the sale of essential commodities especially atta, vanaspati and soap, at high prices by Super Bazar in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A news report to this effect regarding atta only has come to Government's notice, but it does not reflect the correct position. Pre-packed whole-meal wheat atta was sold at the Super Bazar, Delhi at less than the market price, until the price of atta was statutorily controlled. Vanaspati was sold at controlled price or less, and soaps at prices fixed by the respective manufacturers, or less. Other essential commodities have been sold at prices generally lower than the prevailing market prices for the same or comparable quality of goods.

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

Acquisition of India Office Library

4403. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of acquisition of India Office Library in London;

(b) the difficulties which are still standing in the way; and

(c) in view of the fact that Bangladesh has come into existence, whether her share of the assets of the Library shall go to her?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The draft agreement for arbitration received from the U.K. Government is still under examination.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Request from Calcutta Port Commissioners for appointment of a Committee to go into Demands for Officers of Marine Services

4404. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Calcutta Port Commissioners urging the appointment of a fresh Committee to go into the grievances and demands of the Officers of their Marine Services;

(b) whether the Commissioners have also urged Government to settle expeditiously the outstanding anomalies arising out of the recommendations of the Desai Committee; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Discussions have been held at the highest level to look into the grievances and demands of the officers of the Marine Services and steps have been taken to resolve them expeditiously. As such, setting up of a Committee at this juncture will not be in the interest of the employees themselves.

Medium of Instructions in Central Schools in Gujarat

4405. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the medium of instructions in the Central Schools situated in Gujarat State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The medium of instructions in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) including those in Gujarat is Hindi and English-Hindi for Social studies and Humanities and English for English, Mathematics and Science subjects.

Non-Acceptance of Wild Life (Protection) Act by States

4406. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of States which have not accepted the Wild Life (Protection) Act;

(b) the reasons given therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 5 States viz., Assam, Orissa, J. & K., Nagaland and Meghalaya have not yet passed resolutions adopting the Act.

(b) Matter is under consideration by the State Governments concerned.

(c) State Governments have been repeatedly requested to adopt the Act early.

Programme for inviting Cultural Delegations from Latin American Countries

4407. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme of inviting Cultural Delegations to visit India from Latin American Countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1973-74 it is proposed to invite (1) two eminent lecturers from Argentina for two weeks each on a lecture tour of this country and (2) one eminent Mexican in the field of art and literature for a period of two weeks.

Other programmes under consideration are proposals for signing of Cultural Agreements with Argentina, Chile, Guyana, Mexico and Uruguay.

Sterilization at various Family Planning Camps

4408. SHRI P. G. MAVAIANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all kinds of people, including even old, infirm and seriously

ill are being sterilized at various Family Planning Camps in the country; and

(b) if so, the action Government are taking to check such an evil and stop exploitation of the poor and the ignorant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJU BASAPPA): (a) No. However, few complaints of non-eligible persons having been operated in these Camps have been received.

(b) The following procedures have been laid down to ensure that only eligible persons are operated in the camps:

(i) Instructions have been issued that persons above the age of 50 years should not be accepted for vasectomy. Similarly those who do not have at least two surviving children are also not to be accepted for sterilization.

(ii) Medical check up of each case is required to be made to see if a person is a diabetic or suffers from any other disease making him unsuitable for vasectomy operations.

(iii) Target Couple Registers of the areas containing names of all eligible persons are completed and rechecked not earlier than six months prior to the holding of such camps.

(iv) Each case coming for vasectomy is to be verified for eligibility with the help of Target Couple Register. In case the name of the person is not found in the T.C.R., the person may be operated after careful interrogation by the Officer on duty, but no compensation is to be paid till his full particulars are verified.

(v) All complaints regarding operation of non-eligible persons are sent to State Government for enquiry and

taking necessary action against the persons found responsible for getting the non-eligible person operated.

उत्तर प्रदेश की आटा मिलों में पड़ा भोगा हुआ गेहूं

4409. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह उल्लेख दिया गया है कि मुन्दाबाद की आटा मिलों के पास पड़ा 2000 टन गेहूं भोगा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पो० शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां, सरकार को प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 29 जुलाई, 1973 को गंगन में अचानक बाढ़ आने के कारण, मुन्दाबाद स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ लगभग 150 मी० टन गेहूं भोगा गया था ।

(ख) गंगन नदी में इतनी अचानक बाढ़ आई कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उस गोदाम में उपस्थित कर्मचारी इस दैर्घा विपदा के बारे में सोच भी नहीं सकते थे । मफाई करने के लिये प्रभावित स्टाक को अब एक दूसरे सुरक्षित स्थान पर हटा दिया गया है । यदि क्षतिग्रस्त गेहूं को मानव-उपयोग के योग्य नहीं पाया गया तो उसे पशु और मुर्गी दाना आदि के लिये प्रयोग किया जायेगा ।

त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थित संग्रहालय से वस्तुओं की चोरी

4410. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या त्रिवेन्द्रम के प्रसिद्ध नेगियर संग्रहालय से बहुत सी दुर्लभ वस्तुओं की चोरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरहल हसन) : (क) और (ख) नेगियर संग्रहालय में जो संग्रहालयों तथा चिड़ियाघरों के राज्य निदेशालय, त्रिवेन्द्रम के नियंत्रण में हैं, 25-7-1973 को रात्रि को हुई चोरी की राज्य पुलिस द्वारा तहकीकात की जा रही है। चोरी की गई वस्तुओं में 11वीं से 18वीं शताब्दी काल की आठ घातु की मूर्तियों शामिल हैं और कुछ परम्परागत मुलम्मेदार आभूषण तथा कुछ हाथ दन्त और चांदी की प्रचलित वस्तुएं थीं।

Assistance for Setting up of Naturopathy Centres

4411. SHRI LALJI BHAI:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any assistance to set up naturopathy Centres; and

(b) if so, the names of places where such Centres have been set up so far and the assistance provided to these Centres by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):
(a) and (b). The Government of India does not give any assistance to set up

naturopathy centres. Central assistance is being given only to the existing Nature Cure Institutions for the maintenance of study beds, and for the conducting of training courses. The assistance provided to these institutions during the last three years is as given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5506/73].

वर्ष 1972-73 में के दौरान आदिवासियों में वितरित भूमि

4412. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य:
श्री लाल जी भाई :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान आदिवासियों की आवंटित की गई भूमि का प्रान्तवार व्यापार क्या है ; और

(ख) शेष बचे आदिवासी परिवारों को भूमि वितरित करने के लिये सरकार की योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और आवंटन कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशों में भेजे गये आदिवासी छात्र

4414. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य:

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1972-73 के दौरान कितने छात्र विदेशों में भेजे हैं;

(ख) क्या एक भी आदिवासी छात्र विदेश में नहीं भेजा गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उक्त अवधि के दौरान में सरकार ने कोई आदिवासी छात्र विदेशों में भेजे हैं तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों, अनुसूचितों, खानाबदोशों अर्ध-खानाबदोश-कबीलों तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े अन्य वर्गों को राष्ट्रीय समुहवार छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना के अधीन, 1972-73 वर्ष के दौरान 14 विद्यार्थियों को विदेशों में भेजा गया था। उक्त योजना का संचालन अब गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। इनमें से चार आदिवासी थे। उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. श्री एस० आर० गुरुमुखी
2. श्री अमीन चन्द कपूर
3. श्री आर० केरकेला
4. श्री टोरिस्ट मार्क

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अधीन, 1972-73 के दौरान अध्ययन के लिए 336 छात्रों को विदेश भेजा गया था। इनमें से कोई आदिवासी विद्यार्थी नहीं था। छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए चुनाव, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर, केवल योग्यता के आधार पर हो किया जाता है।

Technical Organisation under the control of Ministry of Works and Housing

4415. SHRI GENDA SINGH:
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry controls several Technical Organisations as Central Public Works Department, National Building Organisation, National Building Construction Corporation, Hindustan Housing Factory,

Town and Country Planning Organisation, Housing and Urban Development Corporation;

(b) whether there are any Technical Officers at Senior level in the Ministry to provide an effective direction to these organisations;

(c) if not, how are the proposals and schemes received from these technical organisations scrutinised and evaluated in the Ministry; and

(d) whether appointment of Technocrats as Secretary and Joint Secretary in this Ministry is being contemplated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). National Building Construction Corporation, Hindustan Housing Factory and Housing and Urban Development Corporation are autonomous bodies and are, therefore, not governed by the rules and regulations applicable to Government Departments. C.P.W.D., National Building Organisation and Town and Country Planning Organisation are under the administrative and technical charge of technical officers. The senior officers in the Ministry are competent, by virtue of their experience and training, to provide effective direction to the above mentioned organisations.

(d) Appointments to posts of Secretaries/Joint Secretaries are made on the basis of selection on merit from amongst eligible officers—technical and non-technical—keeping in view the job requirements.

Two-Wheeler Scooters in Delhi

4416. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of two wheeler scooters in Delhi during 1971, 1972 and 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): The number of two-wheeler scooters in Delhi during the three years 1971, 1972 and 1973 has been as follows:—

1971	109,112
1972	128,337
1973	139,693

(up to June)

Strike by F.C.I. employees by various States

4417. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.C.I. employees of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa resorted to pen down or tool down strike on 2nd July, 1973 and, thereafter to relay fast;

(b) whether the strikers of the FCI raised the slogan "F.C.I. Bachao, Samajbad Lao";

(c) if so, the reasons for such strike and the relay fast and the details about the issues raised in their memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister and its copies forwarded to the Food Minister and the Chairman of the F.C.I.;

(d) whether in this memorandum the All India Central Government Food Employees' Association urged for a judicial enquiry into various malpractices and failure of the procurement targets; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to the issues raised in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The pen down strike was for a day only. The relay fast has since been withdrawn.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement listing the demands of the employees is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5507/123]. The agitation was to support these demands astensibly; but in reality it was meant to pressurize the management of the F.C.I. to withdraw the cancellation orders issued against a large number of promotions secured by the Association in the Eastern Zone under duress.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It was explained to the representatives of the Association that:—

- (1) It was for the Government to take a view on policy matters.
- (2) While some retrenchment may become inevitable in the event of shrinkage in the work entrusted to the F.C.I. adjustments against vacant posts would be made where possible.
- (3) Regarding wheat purchase centres efforts would be made as far as possible to merge the staff recently recruited for wheat takeover programme with the procurement policy for kharif cereals which is under examination.
- (4) Government would welcome from the Association concrete suggestions to improve the image and the working of the Corporation would be looked into.

Posts sanctioned for effective procurement of Kharif Crop and Rabi Crop

4418. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Office of the F.C.I. sanctioned about 2000 posts

for effective procurement of 1972-73 Kharif Crops and 1973-74 Rabi Crops for setting up procurement centres and direct purchase centres from the producers of foodgrains, particularly in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and other States; and

(b) if so, the number of new recruits appointed and the reasons for not recruiting the full quota of employees for the purpose of making procurement drive a success, with particular reference to Orissa, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) For procurement of Kharif Crops 1972-73 and Rabi Crops 1973-74, the Food Corporation of India had sanctioned 2533 and 5770 additional posts respectively in different States including Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam.

(b) The total number of new recruits appointed during the Kharif season 1972-73 and the Rabi season 1973-74 was 157 and 1785 respectively throughout the country where the Corporation was called upon to undertake procurement. Out of these posts, the number of recruits appointed in the States of Orissa, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal was 82.

While sanctioning the additional posts will be operated upon only to the extent warranted by the workload at the time of procurement.

Promotion of Employees Working in F.C.I. Calcutta

4419. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 650 posts out of the target of 2,000 posts were filled up by the Food Corporation of India Eastern Zone Office, Calcutta on the basis of promotion of existing employees on the zonal seniority basis during the month of June, 1973;

(b) whether these promoted employees of the F.C.I. were given assignments in different States for the purpose of setting up procurement machineries and other ancillary jobs there;

(c) whether such promotions have been suddenly cancelled, although posts remain sanctioned by Head Office of F.C.I. and the salaries of the promotees withheld leaving them stranded in different States; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such sudden reversal of the F.C.I. policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a), (c) & (d). Based on projected work load, including resultant vacancies consequent on promotions, 735 posts were sanctioned earlier. However, on the basis of actual work load, the recruitment was only for 232 posts. The Zonal Manager (East) of the F.C.I., under duress from the Employees Association was made to issue orders for filling 529 posts in the third week of June 1973. These orders issued by the Zonal Manager (East) F.C.I. under duress had to be cancelled by the Headquarters of the Corporation soon after. Revised promotion orders, where necessary, have been issued by the Zonal Manager (East), F.C.I., on the basis of sanctioned posts which he is authorised to operate.

Procurement Centres and Direct Purchase centres set up by F.C.I. for procurement of Rabi Crop

4420. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of procurement centres and direct purchase centres that were set up by the Food Corporation of India in different States for procurement of Rabi Crops;

(b) whether these Centres are being wound up and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether dismantling of such Food Corporation of India procurement and direct purchase centres will affect procurement of Kharif Crops and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) A large number of centres are still functioning. However, some of

the centres in certain States where there were practically no arrivals of wheat and procurement operations have ended, have been or are being closed in the interest of economy.

(c) No, Sir. There will be no difficulty in setting up purchase centres where necessary. In some States the areas for khariff procurement are different from the areas for rabi procurement and a readjustment will in any case be necessary.

Statement

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Number of procurement Centres set up by the Food Corporation of India and its agencies.
1. Assam		85 centres points where FCI made inspection arrangements for wheat purchased and brought by Cooperatives and 14 points for direct purchases.
2. Bihar		174
3. Delhi		8
4. Gujarat		108
5. Haryana		59
6. Himachal Pradesh		66
7. Jammu & Kashmir		212
8. Madhya Pradesh		645
9. Orissa		22
10. Punjab		242
11. Chandigarh		1
12. Rajasthan		122
13. Uttar Pradesh		306
14. West Bengal		40*

*In addition, a number of direct purchase agents were also appointed.

Target for procurement of next kharif Crop

4421. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set up for procurement of next kharif crops for different States;

(b) the procurement machinery set up or proposed for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to mop up the total amount marketable surplus of foodgrains, including rice; and

(d) if so, the policy proposed and the machinery likely to be set up for procurement of foodgrains during the next kharif crops season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) It is too early to estimate the likely production of kharif foodgrains and to indicate the Statewise targets of procurement during the ensuing kharif season.

(b) to (d). The decision to take over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from kharif 1973-74 was announced in the last Session of Parliament. Operational details are now being discussed with the State Governments concerned. Final decisions are expected to be taken before the crop is harvested.

Decision by Karmahom Conference to raise surcharge on currency adjustment

4422. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karmahom Conference has decided to effect a steep rise in currency adjustment surcharge which will make the country's imports more costly;

(b) whether a surcharge on export cargo is also being proposed by the Conference; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to India-UK/Continental Conference which has increased the currency adjustment surcharge from 11.11 per cent to 27.85 per cent in respect of Eastward shipments on vessels commencing to load at individual North Continental Ports on and after 7th August, 1973. As regards, the shipments from U.K. and Western Italy, the surcharge remains at 11.11 per cent. The Conference has increased this surcharge on the grounds of substantial revaluation in the Continental currencies since the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in February last. As a result of increased currency adjustment surcharge from 11.11 per cent to 27.85 per cent, imports will become costlier from European ports in the Conference sphere other than those in Western Italy and U.K.

(b) No Sir, the currency adjustment surcharge in the west-bound trade from India to U.K./Continent has not been increased and remains at 11.11 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

Mixing edible oil with reprocessed spindle oil

4423. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that adulterators are mixing edible oil with re-processed spindle oil which is injurious to health; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent adulteration of edible oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The State Health Authorities are requested from time to time to check adulteration of food articles. Special attention has been invited to the adulteration of edible oils.

Scrapping of crash programme for rural employment during Fifth Plan

4424. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Group on Agriculture for the Fifth Plan set up by the Planning Commission has suggested the scrapping of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scrapping of the programme has been suggested in view of the integrated area development approach being adopted in the Fifth Five Year Plan. All the districts will, however, not be covered under the integrated area development plans. The question of continuing the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in the districts not so covered is being considered.

Issue of All Route Concession Passes to students belonging to correspondence courses in Delhi

4425. SHRI CHANDRA BHALMANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all-route student concession for travelling in DTC buses is

being given also to the students attending evening classes of Delhi University and its affiliated Colleges;

(b) whether such concession is not being given to the students belonging to the Correspondence Courses for attending regular studies either in Library of the University or in Correspondence Institution; and

(c) if so, what is the basis for this discrimination and what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the relevant Regulations of the Delhi Transport Corporation, the facility of student concessional passes is admissible only to *bona fide* students of educational institutions in Delhi, recognised by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, or Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. The persons doing the correspondence courses are not treated at par with *bona-fide* regular students of educational institutions, as in their cases commuting to and from educational institutions is not involved.

Madras-port Blair Service at a Loss by Shipping Corporation of India

4426. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India is running the Madras-Port Blair service at a loss;

(b) if so, what is the annual loss on this service during the last two years; and

(c) whether the Shipping Corporation of India will be directed to take up coastal shipping in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate annual loss on Madras-Port Blair shipping service as combined accounts are maintained by the Shipping Corporation of India, of the operation of Shipping services from Calcutta and Madras to Port Blair. The losses incurred during 1970-71 and 1971-72 on these shipping services are:

	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	in lakhs
Corporation's vessels	67.54	63.50
Government owned vessels	75.16*	85.68*
	142.70	149.18

* These figures represent net loss on mainland side only.

(c) The question of efficient and economical operation of the coastal shipping service in Maharashtra is receiving Government's attention.

States-affected with Drought

4427. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which States were affected by drought during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) what was the shortfall in agricultural production in these States these years; and

(c) what was the total amount of foodgrains imported during these years and what was their price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the States affected by drought during these three years and the agricultural production during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is attached. The final estimates of foodgrains production during 1972-73 are not yet available

Year	Total quantity (in lakh tonnes)	Value (in lakh of rupees)
1970-71	30.92	184.84
1971-72	18.57	106.46
1972-73	6.97	59.08

Statement

Sl. No.	States affected by draught	Foodgrains production (in '000 tonnes)
1	2	3
1970-71 :		
1.	Gujarat	4406.1
2.	Madhya Pradesh	10921.6
3.	Maharashtra	5590.0
4.	Mysore	5962.3
5.	Rajasthan	8838.1
1971-72 :		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6449.2
2.	Assam	1996.4
3.	Bihar	8903.5
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	988.3
5.	Maharashtra	4952.9
6.	Mysore	6064.5

1

2

3

1972-73 :

1. Andhra Pradesh	} Final estimates of foodgrains/ production are not yet avail- able.
2. Bihar	
3. Gujarat	
4. Manipur	
5. Madhya Pradesh	
6. Maharashtra	
7. Mysore	
8. Nagaland	
9. Orissa	
10. Rajasthan	
11. Tamil Nadu	
12. Tripura	
13. Uttar Pradesh	
14. West Bengal	

Export of Rice and Groundnuts

4428. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAV-
ANT: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quality rice and groundnuts are being exported at present;

(b) if so, their quantity and the justification of exporting items, when there is an acute shortage of the same;

(c) whether Dock workers in Bom-
bay have refused to load these com-
modities in the exporting ships; and

(d) whether the Government pro-
pose to reconsider its policy of ex-
porting articles of food which are
readily needed in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to earning foreign exchange, a limited quantity of bas-
mati rice (about 0.0003 per cent of the
total production rice) is exported an-
nually. This superior basmati rice
is consumed by affluent sections of the
society and is not issued to the State
Governments for public distribution
system. The export of a tonne of this
rice under normal international price

trends would enable us to import 3
tonnes of wheat or 3 to 4 tonnes of
coarse grain.

A small quantity (hardly 0.5 per-
cent of the total production) of hand
picked selected groundnut is exported
every year. This item is a value-added
product and fetches high price. The
oil content in H.P.S. groundnut is
comparatively less and it is mainly in-
tended for table use. Further, as we
have built up an export market for
this groundnut over a period of years,
it is in the country's interest and in
the interest of credibility and conti-
nuity that we like to maintain the ex-
port market inspite of a fluctuations
in production in a particular year.

(c) The President, All India Port &
Dock Workers Federation is reported
to have issued a statement on 2-8-73
that loading of basmati rice and
groundnut for export would not be
permitted in view of acute shortage
of these commodities in India. The
Federation is reported to have with-
drawn the boycott on 6-8-73. It has,
however, reiterated its decision not to
permit export of basmati rice. The
Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, has
been requested to draw the attention
of the Federation to the fact that
limited quantity of superior basmati
rice would not have any effect on the
availability or provision of necessary
foodgrains to the people of Bombay so

that they may appreciate the position and withdraw their threat of boycott in respect of loading basmati rice.

The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union raised some objections to the sailing of a ship carrying about 2097 tonnes of groundnut. The matter was resolved after discussions.

(d) All relevant factors are taken into consideration while formulating policy for export of food articles. No change in the policy is envisaged for the present.

Prices fluctuations in agricultural Commodities at harvest and post harvest period

4429. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government's attention been drawn to the speech of the State Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 1st August, 1973 during half-an-hour discussion on Agricultural prices and the statement about seasonal fluctuations of agriculture prices at harvest time and during lean months;

(b) whether Government have collected figures of the price fluctuations during harvest at lean period for major crops for the last 10 years; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry have been collecting data on prices of major agricultural commodities for the last over 10 years on a regular basis. The prices generally tend to be lower at the time of harvest and peak marketing period and higher in the lean period.

Inquiry into working of Lucknow University

4430. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry was ordered into the working of the Lucknow University by the State Government;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government;

(c) what are the main conclusions of the report; and

(d) the reasons for not publishing the report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had appointed a single member Commission on June 25, 1970 under the Chairmanship of Shri S. D. Singh, Retired Judge, High Court, Allahabad to enquire into certain affairs of Lucknow University. The Commission has submitted its report to the Government. The report is being examined in consultation with the University.

Cut in rates of wages of labour engaged in scarcity and famine relief work in Maharashtra

4431. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government's attention been drawn to reports about the cut in the rates of wages for labour engaged in scarcity and famine relief operations in Maharashtra;

(b) whether this cut is relatable to reduction in Central assistance for the purpose;

(c) whether the Centre will consider restoring the assistance till the next Kharif crop is harvested; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):**

(a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The net increase of 50 paise and 25 paise in the rates of wages of adult workers and children between the ages of 14 and 18 years, respectively has been discontinued from 15th July, 1973.

The request of the State Government that the expenditure incurred by it on account of net increase of 50 paise and 25 paise per adult and per child for the period from 15th April to 15th July, 1973 should be made eligible for Central assistance is under consideration.

The net increase having been discontinued from the 15th July, 1973, the questions in parts (c) and (d) of the Question do not arise.

**Starvation deaths and suicides in
Bihar and Uttar Pradesh**

4432. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen reports about starvation deaths and suicides in the face of starvation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any enquiries have been held into these deaths;

(c) the results thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Centre and the States to fight the famine and feed the people in the difficult days ahead?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). Government have seen reports containing allegations of starvation deaths in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments have reported after making necessary enquiries that there has been no death due to starvation.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Action taken by the State Governments includes:

- (i) Mobilising of available resources for providing immediate irrigation facilities such as distribution of pumps, repair of pumps, harnessing of minor irrigation projects etc.
- (ii) Finalisation of schemes for providing drinking water facilities.
- (iii) Taking up of hard manual labour schemes and relief works wherever necessary.
- (iv) Advancing of agricultural loans to farmers.
- (v) Energisation of tubewells, pump sets and construction of new bore/tube wells.
- (vi) Arrangements for maintenance of public and cattle health.

Central Study Teams visited Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during August, 1973, for an assessment of the situation and their reports are awaited.

Minister of Agriculture visited Bihar for an on-the-spot study of the situation.

Reasonable quantities of foodgrains have been made available to the State Governments for distribution through a net work of fair price shops.

Drug addiction among Students

4433. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the extent of drug addiction among High School and College students in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction equipment lying idle for want of spare parts

4434. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 60 per cent of India's construction equipments valued at Rs. 360 crores has been lying idle for want of spare parts which need to be imported;

(b) whether of the equipments lying idle, over 80 per cent is owned and operated by Government; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to put these idle equipments to operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No statistics in respect of construction equipments used in India by the numerous construction agencies in the country is available. In so far as the Central Public Works Department is concerned no construction equipment are lying idle for want of spare parts which need to be imported.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of hoarded groundnut bags

4435. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Economic Times* dated the 31st July, 1973 under the caption "Lakh groundnut bags cornered; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to seize the hoarded groundnut bags and punish the hoarders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Government of Maharashtra and their reply is awaited.

Central control of farm education recommended by Gajendragadkar Committee on I.C.A.R.

4436. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar Committee on the reorganisation of I.C.A.R. has recommended that the Centre should control Farm Education; and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Report of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee containing, *inter-alia*, its recommendations for improving and strengthening agricultural education in the country, was placed on the Table of the Sabha on 3rd August, 1973. The Committee has recommended that Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which now services farm education, may be converted into a Department of Agricultural Research and Education under the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Decisions on the recommendations of the Committee require to be based on a detailed study by the Government of India in the overall context of organisation and management of scientific institutions in the country. The Cabinet have, accordingly, appointed a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture to examine all aspects of the matter to enable decisions to be taken on the detailed and exhaustive recommendations.

आगरा डिविजन, उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने संबंधी योजना

4437. श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा डिविजन के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था हेतु अब तक कितनी योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत तथा शामिल किए गए ग्रामों की संख्या क्या है और योजना के क्रियान्वयन से कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा;

(ग) ये योजनाएं कब शुरू की गई और कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी; और

(घ) आगरा जिले की तहसील बाह के बाह ब्लॉक और जैतपुर कलां ब्लॉक में इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । प्राप्त होने पर यह समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Shortage of Tractor

4438. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be shortage of nearly 30,000 tractors per annum from the current year; and

(b) if so, the proposed remedial steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b).

The National Council of Applied Economic Research were requested by Government to conduct a detailed and systematic study on scientific lines with the object of making or realistic estimates of the likely demand for tractors. A clear picture of the demand and shortage of tractors would be available only after the final report of the Council, which has since been received is examined by Government, taking into account the progress of indigenous production of tractors.

Shortage of spare parts of Tractors

4439. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of spare parts of tractors has been hitting the utility of tractors; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of spare parts of tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There are no reports of shortages of spare parts of tractors at present in the States. With a view to ensuring adequate supply of spare parts for tractors, this Ministry has been arranging import of spare parts to the extent of 10 per cent to 15 per cent along with the tractors. Besides, import of spare parts has been allowed to the State Agro-Industries Corporations for distribution to farmers in their respective States. Import of spare parts to a limited extent is also allowed to the Actual Users. All Agro-Industries Corporations have also been advised to ensure adequate stock of spare parts of all tractors which are in operation in their respective States. The indigenous manufacturers and their dealers are also maintaining adequate stock of spare parts.

Deteriorating condition of Central Government Libraries

4440. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that the conditions of Libraries under the Central Government in the country are rapidly deteriorating;

(b) the facts thereof; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to modify the regulations regarding the governance of the Libraries and if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Complaints that the working of the National Library, Calcutta is deteriorating have come to notice, but Government is of the view that there has been no deterioration in the condition of the Library. However there is scope for improvement in the working of the Library. As regards other Libraries under the Central Government, no such reports have been received.

(b) and (c). The working of the National Library, Calcutta has been studied by a high powered Committee set up by Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha. Detailed Plan Schemes have been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee for implementation during the current Plan period to the extent possible within the Plan allocation available for the development of this Library. Some of these schemes have already been implemented or are being implemented. The remaining schemes are being processed and will be put into operation, shortly. A Committee of Management has been set up recently to advise Government in all matters relating to the functioning of the National Library, Calcutta, until

the National Library Bill, 1972 which was introduced in Parliament in December, 1972 is passed and comes into force or till a full-time Director is appointed in the National Library, Calcutta, whichever is earlier.

With the implementation of all the Plan Schemes relating to the development of the National Library, Calcutta, the appointment of the Director and the setting up of an autonomous Board for the administration of the Library envisaged in the National Library Bill, 1972 which has been referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament, it is hoped that the Library will function more efficiently.

There is no proposal under consideration for any change in the pattern of governance of the other Central Libraries which are statutory body, registered society or Government Department.

Credit Facilities for Purchase of Deep-Sea Trawlers from Abroad

4441. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Development Authority has recommended to Government that credit facilities available under the Shipping Development Fund may be extended with suitable modifications to include purchase of deep-sea trawlers from abroad; and

(b) if so, action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Shipping Development Fund is administered by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The feasibility of extending credit facilities under the Shipping Development Fund to cover deep sea fishing vessels is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Survey about the requirement of Houses in Delhi

4442. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey about the requirement of houses in the Union Territory of Delhi has been made;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). On the basis of the data on housing collected on house listing as a part of the Population Census 1971, it is estimated that 1.38 lakh new housing units were required in Delhi in 1971.

(c) The Delhi Administration are implementing several social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing to ease the housing shortage in Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority also have been constructing a large number of dwelling units in the various localities of Delhi for sale to several categories of people. Acceleration of the pace of construction is subject to the availability of land, funds, building materials and infra-structure facilities.

Setting up of Book Finance Corporation

4443. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Book Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A suggestion in this regard is under examination. Details are still to be worked out. It is likely to take some time.

Alleged molesting of a Female in Deptt. of Urdu in Delhi University

4444. SHRI DALIP Singh: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been made against certain undesirable activities, such as molesting of innocent female students, being carried on in the Department of Urdu in the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made or is proposed to be made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to Delhi University, no such complaints have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Drought affected areas in Mysore

4445. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several parts of Mysore State have been affected by drought;

(b) whether Government have received report in this regard from the Mysore Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). No report about the occurrence of drought conditions this

year in the State of Mysore has been received from the State Govt. However, some parts of State were affected by drought last year.

(c) Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 26.50 crores has been released to the State Govt. for relief measures undertaken on account of last year's drought.

Training Centres for Sports

4446. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sports Training Centres are likely to be established during the next three years; and

(b) if so, the number of such Centres and places where they are likely to be situated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Provision has been made in the draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan for establishment of additional Regional Coaching Centres. On finalization of the Plan, additional Coaching Centres will be opened upon request by the State Governments in the States where such a Centre does not exist. Number and Places will be determined after requests from State Governments have been received.

Steps taken to De-Hoard Hidden Foodgrains

4447. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to de-ward the hidden foodgrains in the various States;

(b) whether instructions have been issued to the various State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The State Governments have been advised to fix the maximum statutory limits regarding the quantities of wheat and other foodgrains that might be held in stock by producers, traders and consumers and to undertake appropriate de-warding operations. In view of the present difficult conditions created by high prices and shortages of essential commodities and artificial bottlenecks in their distribution, the Government of India have also advised the State Governments to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities, including foodgrains, and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing and other anti-social activities prejudicial to the maintenance of essential supplies.

Provision of a Tunnel through Khambataki Hill (Maharashtra)

4448. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed by the Government of Maharashtra to cut a tunnel through Khambataki hill to avoid steep climb;

(b) the estimated expenditure thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). A proposal for improvement of Khambataki Ghat portion of Poona-Kolhapur Section of National Highway No. 4 has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. The proposal, among other things includes provision of a Tunnel

190 meters long at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.00 lakhs. As a result of joint site inspection by the Officers of the Government of India and the State Government, certain further surveys are being carried out by the State Government. The proposal would be examined further on receipt of the results of these surveys.

Scheme sent by Maharashtra Government for Major Ghats of Katraj and Khambataki

4449. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent proposals for the works of two major ghats of Katraj and Khambataki;

(b) the estimated expenditure thereof;

(c) whether the works are held up pending the approval by the Centre; and

(d) the time by which the proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Proposals for the improvement of national highway going over Katraj and Khambataki Ghats have been received from the Government of Maharashtra which would roughly cost Rs. 169.18 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The position in respect of each of these proposals is given below:

(i) *Katraj Ghat*: The improvements proposed by the State Government were inspected at site by an officer of the Government of India and certain modifications were suggested. The modified proposals were received from the State Government recently and the same are now under examination.

(ii) *Khambataki Ghat*: As a consequence of joint site inspection conducted by an officer of the Government of India and the State Chief Engineer, certain further surveys along the road are being carried out by State Government Officers to examine the feasibility of the proposed improvements. The proposals would be examined further on receipt of the results of these surveys.

Failure of Kharif Crop in Allahabad, U.P.

4450. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the situation arising out of the failure of Kharif Crop in Allahabad District, U.P.;

(b) if so, the extent of loss thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to help the people there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kharif crops have suffered to some extent due to delayed rainfall but it is early to assess the losses if any because these crops are expected to recover with good rains received later.

(c) Following steps have been proposed by the State Government for helping the people.

(i) Distribution of inputs by advancing short term loans.

(ii) Programme to save standing Kharif crops by ensuring irrigation.

(iii) Plant Protection measures.

(iv) Programme for substitute cropping by arranging seed supply of the alternative crops.

Intensive Dairy and Animal Husbandry Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

4451. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Districts of Uttar Pradesh in which the Government intend to take up intensive dairy and animal husbandry schemes in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the State Government propose to set up:—

- (i) Three Intensive Cattle Development Projects, in addition to six such projects already existing at Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Moradabad and Haldwani. The districts where the projects will be set up have not yet been decided.
- (ii) Two Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been proposed under Additive Plan for Eastern Districts at Gorakhpur and Faizabad.
- (iii) State Government have also prepared a major project, for intensive cattle and Dairy Development for Lucknow-Kanpur region which will cover the districts of Lucknow, Kanpur, Rai Bareli Pratapgarh, Unnao, Hardoi, Fatehpur and Bara Banki.

2. So far as Dairy Development is concerned, proposals about setting up Intensive Dairy Projects are yet to be finalised.

Fodder Situation in Uttar Pradesh

4452. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government are taking to

meet the fodder situation in Uttar Pradesh arising out of drought conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): In the first three weeks of July on account of scanty rainfall, drought conditions occurred in 24 districts of this State. Out of this, complaints of scarcity of fodder were received from seven districts but now on account of sufficient rain in all the districts the scarcity conditions no longer prevail. However, necessary steps have been taken by the State Government to meet any scarcity condition prevailing in any of the hitherto affected districts;

The State Government is making arrangement for supply of Bhusa (straw) for cattle in the districts where drought-like conditions prevailed. The State Government have made arrangements for the supply of 11000 Quintals of Bhusa through contractors (at reasonable rates).

Under Fodder Development Programme the following quantity of fodder seed of improved varieties were distributed by the State Director of Animal Husbandry to the farmers in the State for Kharif season:—

- (i) Guar Seed—625 Quintals.
- (ii) Lobia (Cowpea) Seed—106 Quintals.
- (iii) Sorghum—27 Quintals

Arrangement for supply of the following quantity of Rabi Fodder Seeds have also been taken in hand by the State Government:

- (i) Oats seed—3300 Quintals.
- (ii) Ferseem seed—1100 Quintals.
- (iii) Lucerne Seed—200 Quintals.

Suggestions by working Group on Ports for better Port facilities during Fifth Plan

4453. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Ports in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has suggested that India should provide better port facilities during the Fifth Plan to keep pace with world Shipping trends and enable our exports to be economical;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by them;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has agreed to consider this for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The Working Group on Ports in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has recommended a number of schemes to provide better port facilities with a view to having a quicker turn-round time and more economic handling of the traffic at Indian ports. These include the provision of improved facilities for oil handling at Bombay Port, facilities to receive 150,600 DWT Ore Carriers at Madras Port and Visakhapatnam Port, facilities to receive 100,000 DWT Ore Carriers at Mormugao Port and generally improving the facilities at all the major ports. The proposals for development of ports in the country during the V Five Year Plan, are still under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Working Group on Co-operation on Outlay to Strengthen Co-operative Sector during Fifth Plan

4454. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workshop Group on co-operation in the Agriculture Ministry has recommended an outlay of Rs. 458-crores on various schemes to strengthen and streamline the Co-operative sector during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes prepared by them; and

(c) how far they have been approved by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The Working Group on Co-operation has recommended an outlay of Rs. 694 to Rs. 724 crores for various schemes to be included in the co-operation Sector of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5508/73].

(c) The schemes are still under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Cultural Accord between India and Yugoslavia

4455. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia signed a cultural accord in August, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE: (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. An Executive Programme of Educational and Cultural Co-operation between India and Yugoslavia was signed on 2nd August, 1973 for the years 1973 and 1974.

(b) Under this Programme the two countries will exchange professors, writers, artistes and music and dance ensembles, journalists, doctors; award scholarships for higher studies and research; and exchange publications archive material and micro-film copies in the fields of science and literature. Facilities will be offered by both sides for the translation and publication of outstanding literary works of the other country. The two sides have also agreed to support direct co-operation between their radio and television services for exchange of material for broadcasting and television. The Yugoslav side will organise a festival of Yugoslav films in India during the course of this Programme and an exhibition of art will also be undertaken. The Programme also envisages the setting up of a Joint Committee of Scientists, experts and professors to identify specific areas and channels of further co-operation between the two countries in the fields of Science and Technology, humanities and social sciences.

Copy of the finalised Programme is available in Parliament Library.

News-item "Order Packs Profit for Big Drug Makers" appearing in 'Hindustan Times'

4456. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the *Hindustan*

Times dated the 3rd August, 1973 under the heading "Order packs profit for big drug makers";

(b) if so, whether the foreign subsidiaries have taken to using deluxe packaging such as cut-glass bottles, fancy caps and stylish and more expensive boxes which has given rise in the price and pushing up their margin of profit; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In the absence of mention of any specific cases in the press report referred to in the Question, it is not possible to give a definite answer. However, a quick survey has been made in respect of some of the firms and the data furnished in the price applications reveal that the packaging material costs taken by both the foreign companies and the Indian units generally compare favourably. The Price Review Board set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, which includes the representatives of other Ministries like Health and Family Planning, Finance and Industrial Development has, of late, been developing certain working principles to keep down the prices of the medicinal preparations by moderating the packaging costs.

British Government Planning to make Wheat unfit for Consumption

4457. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government is planning to spend Rs. 40 crores this year to make wheat unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether this is being done under a common market Regulation aimed at keeping the price of wheat

high in the line with EEC Common agricultural policy;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction to such a policy of making wheat unfit for human consumption when there is scarcity in a number of countries including India; and

(d) whether FAO's attention has been drawn in the matter; and if so, FAO's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A news item pertaining to the subject matter has come to the notice of Government. However, this is an internal affair of foreign Governments.

Tenure Transfer Rule for Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

4458. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a tenure transfer rule for the Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the main features of the rules;

(c) whether there are certain Junior Engineers in the Delhi Administration Electrical Division No. I, who are continuously working at the same place for a period more than that prescribed under the rules; and

(d) if so, the names of such Junior Engineers, the period for which each one of them is working at the same place, and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The main features of the transfer rules are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5509/73].

(c) Yes, there are two such Junior Engineers working in Delhi Administration Electrical Division No. I.

(d)	Name	Period
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1. Shri Virendra Kumar	23-5-62 to date.
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Shri K. R. Verma	period 1-2-65 to date.
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Shri Virendra Kumar has been given extensions in relaxation of the normal rules of transfer from time to time at the request of Delhi Administration.

Regarding Shri Verma, he has now become due for transfer outside Delhi. As a measure of economy, Government have decided to stop rotational transfers of Government officers for the time being. In view of this, these officers may have to continue in their present assignment for some more time.

C.P.W.D. Staff Quarters attached to C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices in Delhi

4459. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.P.W.D. staff quarters attached to each of the various C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices in Delhi;

(b) whether any rules have been framed for the allotment of these quarters; and

(c) if so, the details of the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The information is shown in the enclosed statement.

(b) Rules are being framed

(c) Pending the finalization of the rules, quarters are being allotted to

the essential duty staff who are required to attend to various works at odd hours.

Statement

Name of Enquiry Office	No. of quarters attached
1. Sector VIII & IX, R. K. Puram	13
2. Sector XII, R. K. Puram	13
3. Sarojini Nagar	4
4. Shahjehan Road	1
5. Kasturba Nagar	1
6. Kushak Road	4
7. North Avenue	1
8. South Avenue	1
9. Ferozshah Road	2
10. All other Enquiry Officers Nil	
Total:	40

Memorandum submitted to U.G.C. by Bihar State Demonstrators Association, Bhagalpur

4460. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State Demonstrators Association, Bhagalpur have submitted a revised memorandum to the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demands are provision of a pay scale of Rs 560-40-800-50-1050 for Demonstrators, need

for retention of Demonstrators in Universities and Colleges and provision of facilities for higher education and promotion for Demonstrators. While proposals for revision of pay scales of teachers in Universities and college are being examined by the Government, it is for the Universities to consider the other demands.

पटना नगर में जल का अत्यधिक संकट

4461. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना नगर निगम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मुहल्लों में पेय जल का अत्यधिक संकट है ;

(ख) क्या पटना नगर स्थित मुलतान-गंज, बदरघाट, महागजगंज मुहल्लों में लोगों को पानी की खोज में घंटों नलों पर प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या जल संकट का हल निकालने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई योजना भेजी है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यंग क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम नेहता) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Shifting of Kathak Kendra to a New Premises at New Delhi

4462. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kathak Kendra run by Sangeet Natak Akademy has been

shifted from its present premises (Lyton Road, New Delhi) to a far off place in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the rent of the new premises; and

(d) whether any effort was made to acquire premises round about; and if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Prospects of Crop Production for 1973-74

4463. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the prospects of crop production for 1973-74 after the behaviour of monsoon till mid-August all over the country; and

(b) whether estimated production will be adequate to meet the requirement of the country and if not, whether Government have already initiated action for arranging for the procurement of same from other sources and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The total rainfall during the current season has so far been generally satisfactory in most parts of the country. Even in certain areas, such as, East U.P. and Bihar, where agricultural operations had been affected by dry spell, the rainfall received subsequently is reported to have proved beneficial. However, the level of food-grains production will depend also upon the behaviour of weather in the remaining part of the season. But crop prospects at the moment appear to be bright. A close watch is being kept on the food situation in the country

and necessary measures, including augmentation of supplies by imports, will be taken to meet the requirements of public distribution system in case there is a shortfall.

Permission for construction of Houses in Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi

4464. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 825 on the 26th February, 1973, and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made for providing water and electricity in all the blocks in Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi and installation of a booster pumping station in the Colony, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the adjoining Chittaranjan Park, every house constructed has been provided with water and electricity, while the same is being denied to house builders across the demarcation line;

(c) if so, the reasons for this apparent discrimination; and

(d) whether any arrangement could be finalised with the Municipal Corporation for providing street lights in the Colony, and if so, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Water supply has been provided in all the blocks in Greater Kailash Part-II and temporary booster pumping station has also been installed in the Colony.

While the general electrification work in 'E' Block of Greater Kailash Part-II has already been carried out by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the same in respect of remaining blocks is in hand.

(b) and (c). Chittaranjan Park was electrified 5 to 6 years ago on comple-

tion of usual commercial formalities by the sponsors. As per the policy of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, prospective consumers could get electricity connections subject to completion of commercial formalities in the areas already electrified. There is, therefore, no question of discrimination.

(d) Street lighting service of E-Block has been taken over by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for maintenance. Maintenance of Street lighting of the remaining blocks will arise only when general electrification including provision of street lighting is completed. The period for completion of the work cannot be estimated at present.

Controlling Adulteration of Food Articles and sale of Foodgrains at Black Market under Provisions of Defence of India Rules

4465. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken recourse to the provisions of the Defence of India Rules for controlling adulteration of food articles and sale of foodgrains at black market prices;

(b) if so, the prosecutions made during the last three years in the Centrally administered territories; and

(c) if not, the reasons why this has not been done and what provisions of the law are being made applicable for this purpose and whether they have proved to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

News-Item Captioned "Procurement by Intimidation"

4466. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Pro-

curement by intimidation' in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16th July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India are aware of the news-item 'Procurement by intimidation' in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16th July, 1973. The Government of Haryana have intimated that the news-item is not based on facts. Village level procurement operations had been undertaken by them for the convenience of the farmers and to maximise procurement. No coercion of any kind was used.

Provision of Booth and Telephone Facilities at Trinagar DTC Bus Stop

4467. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an A.T.I. of the D.T.C. is posted at Trinagar Bus Stop to take stock of number of commuters at a time and number of buses available;

(b) if so, whether he has been provided with the minimum facility of an Office booth and a telephone to contact the D.T.C. Depot in case of buses not being available at a time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An Assistant Traffic Inspector of the D.T.C. is deputed at Trinagar Bus Stand for supervising the clearance of traffic and regulating the bus services operating from the stand. There is no office booth at this bus stand at present and steps are being taken to provide one shortly. The question of providing telephone at the stand is also being pursued by the Corporation with the Telephone Authorities.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में मुसलमानों के आरक्षण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश मुस्लिम लीग की मांग

4468. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मुस्लिम लीग ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में मुसलमानों के लिए 65 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या मुस्लिम लीग ने यह भी मांग की है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रवन्धक तथा कर्मचारी वर्ग में अधिकांश स्थान मुसलमानों के लिए ही आरक्षित रखे जाय; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री प्रो० एस० नूतल हसन : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय दोनों में से किसी को भी इस प्रकार की मांग नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cultural Delegations sent to Latin American Countries

4469. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cultural Delegations have been sent to Latin American countries since 1970;

(b) the names of the countries visited by the delegations separately, and

(c) what has been the response so far from these countries?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Two Performing Cultural Delegations have been sent to Latin American countries since 1970.

(b) (i) Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, Guyana, Trinidad and Jamaica. (Also visited U.S.A., U.K., France and West Germany on their own).

(ii) Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba and Guyana, Surinam, Tobago, Trinidad and Tunisia.

(c) The performances of Indian musicians and dancers have been highly appreciated. A taste for Indian music and dance forms has been generated in these countries through the performance of these artistes. The delegations have promoted mutual goodwill and understanding with these countries.

Educational Delegation from Iraq

4470. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraqi educational delegation visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the discussions held with them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of further collaboration and exchanges in the fields of education, science and technology, art and culture, sports, health, radio, press and TV etc. in pursuance of the revised Indo-Iraqi Cultural Agreement signed on the 19th April, 1973 were discussed. It was agreed between the two sides to have a regular Programme of exchanges in these fields as soon as the exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the Cultural Agreement takes place.

Scheme for Compulsory Outdoor Games in Educational Institution

4471 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to make outdoor games compulsory in educational institutions;

(b) if so, whether comments from the State Governments have been invited in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof and the decision of the Central Government taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rhinos in the Country and their Protection

4472. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rhinos in the country State-wise, sanctuary-wise, year-wise during last three years; and

(b) special measures taken to safeguard them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) (i) Rhinos are found in only two states Assam and West Bengal in India.

(ii) Total number of Rhinos in the States, Sanctuary-wise;

Assam : Kaziranga Sanctuary — 670 }
Orang Sanctuary — 35 } 705
Numbers in other Sanctuaries and are as are not available.

West Bengal : Jalapara Sanctuary — 45 }
Gorumara Sanctuary — 7 } 52

(iii) Year-wise figures for West Bengal:

1971-72	—	80
1972-73	—	58
1973-74	—	52

Year-wise figures for Assam are not available.

(b) In Assam Rhino is declared as a protected animal by the Rhinoceros Preservation Act 1954. Home guards and a special armed protection squad is deployed for patrolling and protection.

In West Bengal intensive patrolling in the sanctuaries posting of armed N.V.F. men, strengthening of existing protective staff by arming them, employment of plain clothed watchers, grant of rewards for detection of poaching are the measures taken to safeguard Rhino population. The wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has also been enforced in West Bengal.

Housing Projects for Weaker Sections of the Population under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

4473. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing projects for the weaker and indigent sections of the community and rural godowns, under the crash scheme for Rural Employment approved by the Central Government in 1972-73;

(b) the number of the above projects expected to be implemented in Bihar during 1973-74; and

(c) the funds allocated for the said State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Central Government approved housing projects for the weaker and indigent sections of the community under the crash scheme for rural employment during

1972-73 for the States of Kerala and Rajasthan. The construction of rural godowns under the crash scheme was approved for the State of Madhya Pradesh only

(b) The Government of Bihar have not forwarded any proposals to the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

जापान और श्रीलंका की तरह फसल का बीमा किया जाना

4474. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जापान और श्रीलंका की तरह भारत में फसल का बीमा शुरू करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० सिन्हे) : (क) से (ग). सरकार का जापान और श्रीलंका की तरह भारत में फसल बीमा शुरू करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । तथापि, सामान्य बीमा निगम की एक सहायक कम्पनी न्यू इण्डिया इशोरेस कम्पनी लि० द्वारा गुजरात में मंकर-4 कपास के लिए शुरू किये गए फसल बीमा की मार्गदर्शी योजना के आधार पर कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में चुनी हुई फसलों के लिए फसल बीमा की एक मार्गदर्शी योजना शुरू करने का विचार है ।

नई दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में रैक्सी दूध का अभाव

4475. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में "रैक्सी इन्फैन्ट मिल्क फुड" का नरावर अभाव रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० सिन्हे) : (क) गत: छ: महीने अथवा कुछ कम अधिक अवधि में विनिर्माताओं द्वारा सुपर बाजार नई दिल्ली को रैक्सी इन्फैन्ट मिल्क फुड की मण्वाई कम मात्रा में की गयी है ।

(ख) इसका मुख्य कारण इस अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति होने की वजह से दूध कम मिलने तथा साथ ही मलाई उतरे दूध के पाउडर को कर्मी होने से विनिर्माताओं द्वारा रैक्सी इन्फैन्ट मिल्क फुड का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में कम करना है ।

Pay Scales of demonstrators of Colleges as suggested by U.G.C.

4476. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has accepted to pay Rs. 700—1600/- to Lecturers, who are at the moment on the scales of Rs. 300—600, Rs. 400—800, Rs. 400—950, but on the other hand, the U.G.C. has suggested the scale of Rs. 300—600 only for Demonstrators who already getting Rs. 375—565/- Rs. 425—565/-; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the report of the its Committee, on Governance of Universities and Colleges in regard to pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges are being examined by the Government.

Proposal to extend facilities to demonstrators of Colleges for Higher Studies and promotion

4477. **SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission propose to extend facilities to the demonstrators of Colleges for higher studies and promote them as Lecturers; and

(b) if so, how and in what way the University Grants Commission wants to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). It is for the Universities to implement any recommendation for providing facilities for improvement of qualifications of their teachers, including demonstrators. Appointment of demonstrators to posts of lecturers would depend on the number of vacancies and recommendation of duly constituted Selection Committees.

Monopoly purchase of marketable surplus based on compulsory levy on slab system

4478. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether on the basis of experience of the wheat procurement monopoly purchase of entire marketable surplus based on compulsory levy on slab system excluding the poor peasants is to be resorted to while paying a remunerative price, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): With the take-over of wholesale trade in wheat, purchases of wheat in wholesale quantities are made only by approved public agencies. A system of compulsory levy on producers of wheat was introduced only in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. As the reason of intensive

procurement of wheat is over it is not considered feasible at this stage to introduce a system of compulsory levy in the other wheat producing States. But the experience of the current procurement operations will be useful in formulating future procurement policies.

Loss or damage to crops due to Rains in U.P.

4479. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crops having either been damaged or destroyed by the heavy rains in the 21 of the 54 Districts in U.P. last week; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to render assistance to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that based on the preliminary reports, the estimated area damaged due to heavy rains and floods from the last week of July, 1973 in 39 districts is about 22,77,631 acres and the estimated value of the loss is Rs. 7,03,24,03,200. The relief provided to the affected people is as follows:—

Ahetuk Sahayata (Gratuitous)	Rs. 81.26 lakhs
Prakeerna Sahayata (Miscellaneous)	Rs. 6.02 lakhs
Total	Rs. 87.28 lakhs

Committee to examine the Central Responsibility in Higher Education

4480. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the U.G.C. has appointed a Committee to

examine the Central responsibility in higher education, within the existing constitutional pattern, as desired in a resolution passed at the 36th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in September, 1972 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the personnel of the said Committee and the date on which it was set up; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which this Committee would be set up and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a)-and (b). The University Grants Commission appointed in May 1973 a Committee with the following members to consider "Central Responsibility for Higher Education":

1. Prof. S. N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.
2. Shri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.
3. Shri T. K. Tope, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.
4. Prof. A. B. Lal (formerly Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University)
5. Shri J. P. Naik (formerly Advisor, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare).

(c) Does not arise.

Follow-up Action on Charges Levelled by Ex-Scientists of I.C.A.R.

4481. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gajendragadkar Committee on I.C.A.R. has partly upheld the charges levelled by the late Dr. Vinod Shah, who committed suicide on 4th May, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to initiate follow-up action in the matter and fix the appropriate responsibility for each one of the lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The Report of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee was placed on the Table of the Sabha on August 3, 1973. The views of the Committee relating to the charges levelled by the late Dr. Vinod Shah are contained in the Report.

(b) Decisions on the recommendations of the Committee require to be based on their detailed study by the Government of India. The Cabinet have, accordingly, appointed a Group of Ministers under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture to examine all aspects of the matter to enable decisions to be taken on the detailed and exhaustive recommendations. Action will be taken, wherever necessary, in the light of Government decisions.

Plots earmarked and allotted by Government for religious purposes in sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4482. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plots have been earmarked and allotted by Government for religious purposes in Sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the particular of these plots and the Organisations/persons to whom they have been allotted or are proposed to be allotted;

(c) whether the demarcation of these plots by temporary walls etc., has been completed if not, when this would be done;

(d) whether the development works like leveling providing of sewerage have also been carried out; and

(e) the date by which the possessions would be given to the allottees after evicting the unauthorised temporary structures if any put up in these plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, some plots have been earmarked for allotment for religious purposes in Sector VI, R. K. Puram, New Delhi. One plot (No. 3) has been allotted to Shri Jawala Mukhi Durga Mandir (Himachal Sanstha) for construction of a religious building. No specific decision regarding the allotment of the remaining plots has been taken so far.

(c) and (d). The work of demarcation of plots, levelling the area, provision of storm water drains and construction of a periphery road etc., are held up because of a number of unauthorised shrines existing on the land.

(e) The possession of the allotted site will be given to Shri Jawala Mukhi Durga Mandir (Himachal Sanstha) as soon as possible.

Proposal to establish a book foundation for dealing with Import of Books

4484. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to establish a "Book Foundation" for dealing with import of books, as has been recently suggested at a discussion on "Book Import"; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Orders issued by U.P. Government to seize excess Wheat Stocks under D.I.R

4485. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders under the Defence of India Rules to seize excess wheat stocks from farmers and market; and

(b) if so, how far it has been able to bring to the market the hoarded food stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued an Order called the Uttar Pradesh wheat (Requirement to Sell) Order, 1973 under the Defence of India Rules, 1971. Under the Order producers, traders and consumers holding in stocks more wheat than is needed for meeting their bona fide requirements may be asked to sell their surplus wheat to the State Government. The Order has generally had a salutary influence in bringing out the hoarded wheat.

Delegation from Bihar for Wheat

*4486. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Bihar led by the Revenue Minister of the State met him recently;

(b) whether the team has urged the Centre for the early supply of wheat for distribution in drought-affected areas of the State; and

(c) if so, how far the demand has been acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A delegation led by the Chief Minister of Bihar which

included the Revenue Minister of the State had met the Minister (A) during his recent tour to Bihar and urged for increasing the allocation of wheat to the State for distribution in the drought-affected areas. An additional allotment of 5,000 tonnes Wheat was made for August, 73 over and above the 40,000 tonnes originally allotted. Besides, the State Government was authorised to purchase 10,00,000 tonnes of maize from Punjab on State to State basis.

दिल्ली में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही बसें

4487. श्री नूत चंद डाणा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सहकारी समितियों को दिल्ली में बसें चलाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा : (क) और (ख) यात्री वाहन (बस) परमिटों की स्वीकृति के मामले में व्यक्तिगत मालिकों में आवेदन पत्रों पर परिवहन सहकारी समितियों को तरजी देने हेतु मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 में व्यवस्था पहले से ही मौजूद है बजते कि अन्य शर्तें एक समान हों। सम्पूर्ण दिल्ली सब राज्य में बस परिवहन सेवाओं का प्रगामी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना सरकार की नीति है। उन मार्गों के लिए, जो इस समय स्वीकृत राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजनाओं से बाहर हैं, राज्य परिवहन अधिकरण, दिल्ली उपरोक्त सांविधिक व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार बस परमिट देने, नवीकरण करने में परिवहन सहकारी समितियों को तरजीह देता है।

National Capital Region

4488. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-considering a proposal to have a 'National Capital Region' for a planned development of Delhi and the neighbouring towns; and

(b) if so, the agreements reached between the neighbouring States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The draft Regional Plan for the National Capital Region has been circulated to the concerned State Governments. The reaction of the State Governments is awaited.

Wait for Berth Clearance of Russian Freighter V/O Leningrad carrying Newsprint

4489. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian Freighter V/O Leningrad carrying newsprint had to wait for long for berth clearance; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government have taken to give priority to the off-loading of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The vessel "Leningrad" carrying newsprint and some other cargo arrived at Bombay Port on the 21st July 1973. According to its turn, it would have docked on or about 6th August 1973. On receipt of a request from the State Trading Corporation of India for priority berthing of this vessel in view of shortage of newsprint in India, the Bombay Port Trust were directed to accord necessary priority berthing and the

vessel was berthed on 31st July, 1973. Requests for priority berthing of vessels carrying newsprint will hereafter be considered by Government on their merits.

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में मकानों का निर्माण सम्बन्धी योजना

4491. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे कदम उठाने का है जिससे कि गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त संख्या में मकानों का निर्माण किया जा सके; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मकानों का निर्माण करने हेतु गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपयोग करने की कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रोममहता) : (क) और (ख) : निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने लोगों को व्यक्तिगत रूप में तथा उनकी हकारी समितियों को मकानों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए अनेक सामाजिक आवास योजनाएँ, प्रारम्भ की हैं (1) आद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना और (ii) बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वालों को छोड़कर निजी क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों के निर्माण की कोई योजना नहीं (i) में उल्लिखित योजना के अनुसार आद्योगिक निरोधकों को उ के उन कर्मचारियों के लिए जिनकी मजदूरी 350/- रु० प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं है, मकान बनाने के लिए निर्माण को अनुमति लागत की 75 प्रतिशत राशि सरकारी सहायता के तौर पर जिसमें 50

प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 25 प्रतिशत सहायता के रूप में है, देने की व्यवस्था है । अनुमोदित लागत को शेष 25 प्रतिशत राशि नियोक्ताओं के अपनी सहायता के अंश के रूप में देना होता है । इसी प्रकार उपर्युक्त (ii) की योजना में, बागान मालिकों को उनके वही रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को बिना किराये के मकान देने के लिए निर्माण की लागत की 87½ प्रतिशत राशि की केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है जो 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में तथा 37½ प्रतिशत सहायता के रूप में होती है । निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय कोई अन्य योजना प्रारम्भ करना आवश्यक नहीं समझता । निजी क्षेत्र के लोग अपने प्रयोगार्थ, किराये के लिए अथवा बेचने के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करने में स्वतंत्र हैं ।

नेशनल बिल्डिंग फ्रागमेंटेशन, नई दिल्ली
और सेंट्रल बिल्डिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट,
रुड़की पर किया गया व्यय

4493. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में नेशनल बिल्डिंग फ्रागमेंटेशन, नई दिल्ली और सेंट्रल बिल्डिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, रुड़की पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की है; और

(ख) इन दोनों संस्थाओं ने क्या अनुसन्धान किया है जिससे सस्ती और टिकाऊ सामग्री मकान बनाने में उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रोममहता) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन तथा केन्द्रीय

भवन निर्माण अनुसन्धान संस्थान, रुड़की द्वारा किया गया व्यय नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष राष्ट्रीय भवन केन्द्रीय भवन
(निर्माण) संगठन निर्माण अनुसन्धान
संस्थान

(लाख रुपयों में) (लाख रुपयों में)

1970-71 15.307 43.319

1971-72 15.146 44.540

1972-73 16.226 55.830

(ख) राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन एक विस्तारार्थक संगठन है तथा उनके प्रयास से, देश में सैल्यूर कंक्रीट प्राइवटम, हाईट्रेडिड लार्डम, बिल्डिंग प्लास्टर, अस्फाल्टिक कार्बो-ग्रेटिड, रूफिंग शीट्स, अधिक शक्तिशाली ईटें तथा संसोधित और सिझाई हुई लकड़ी की गौण किस्मों जैसी नई प्रतिस्थापित की जा सकने वाली भवन निर्माण सामग्री के उत्पादन के लिए प्लांट स्थापित किये गये हैं। इन सामग्रियों के प्रयोग के फलस्वरूप सीमेन्ट तथा इस्पात महत्वपूर्ण सामग्रियों में काफी बचत हुई है तथा निर्माण की लागत में कमी हुई है। राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन ने राखी (थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की एक बेकार सामग्री) तथा हाइथीलड सट्रेंथ डिफार्मड बार्ज के प्रयोग को भी बढ़ावा दिया है।

केन्द्रीय भवन (निर्माण) अनुसन्धान संस्थान

केन्द्रीय भवन (निर्माण) अनुसन्धान संस्थान, रुड़की में किये गये अनुसन्धान में काली मिट्टी के क्षेत्रों में तथा अन्य कमजोर भूमि पर भवन निर्माण हेतु नींव की लागत में बड़े पैमाने पर किरायात हुई है। अबतक इन विशेष प्रकार की नीवों पर 30.000 ने

अधिक मकानों तथा अन्य प्रकार की संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया गया है और इससे 2 करोड़ रुपये की किरायात हुई है।

निम्न लागत के मकानों तथा भवनों के क्षेत्रों में हुए अनुसन्धानों से कम लागत के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के भवनों का विकास हुआ है जिनका उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

ग्रामीण आवास पर भी कार्य किया गया है तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के करीमनगर जिले में कम लागत के टिकाऊ मकानों को प्रदर्शन के लिए बनाया जा रहा है। न सुधरे हुये डिजाइनों तथा निर्माण तकनीकियों के प्रयोग से निर्माण की लागत में लगभग 20 से 30 प्रतिशत की किरायात तथा निर्माण के समय में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की बचत हुई है।

भवन निर्माण सामग्री में अनुसन्धान तथा जांच से थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की राखी, इस्पात प्लाटों से ब्लास्ट फनम स्लैग, नारियल के बागों से नारियल के डैस्क तथा बड़िया क्वालिटी की ईटें बनाने के लिए काली मिट्टी जैसी बेकार औद्योगिक वस्तुओं को प्रयोग में लाने की सिफारिश की गई है।

भूमिगत जल विभाग के कार्यक्रम पर व्यय

4493. श्री मूल चंद डागा : कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में भूमिगत जल विभाग केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उस पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च हो रहा है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त विभाग राजस्थान में भी कार्य कर रहा है और क्या इस विभाग ने उन स्थानों का पता लगाया है जहाँ पानी उपलब्ध है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे स्थान विशेषकर नाली जिले में, कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1972-73 में 245 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये थे ।

(ग) जी हां । केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड राजस्थान में सर्वेक्षण और जांच का कार्य कर रहा है इसने ऐसे कई क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया है जिनमें भूमिगत जल विद्यमान है ।

(घ) भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने जोधपुर, वाडमर नागौर, सीकर, चुरू आदि जिलों में भूमिगत जल वाले क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया है । पाली जिला में पाली तहसील के लगभग 6,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र का जमके अन्नगंत तखलाद और बैमुरी क्षेत्र आते हैं। भूमिगत जल स्रोतों के लिये बाकायदा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । 89 गांवों में पेय जल के लिये भूमिगत जांच की गई थी । बांजाकुड़ा, चंदावल और सरदार संमद में तीन समन्वयी लेखन भी किये गये थे । उथली गहराई में ठोस परत (ग्रैनाइट) होने के कारण यह काम छोड़ देना पड़ा ।

राजस्थान को धान की सप्लाई

4494. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1973 से जून, 1973 तक प्रत्येक मास में, राजस्थान सरकार को किस-किस किस्म का धान, कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में और किस-किस दर पर दिया गया और उन्होंने कितनी मात्रा की मांग की थी; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा बार-बार मांग किये जाने पर भी आवश्यक मात्रा में अनाज न दिये जाने के कारण राजस्थान की जनता को कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ी हैं और पड़ रही हैं

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० सिन्हे) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने जनवरी से जून, 1973 के दौरान न तो धान के लिये कहा था और न ही उन्हें केन्द्रीय पूल से धान आवंटित की गई थी ।

(ख) सूखे के कारण, राजस्थान सरकार केन्द्र से खाद्यान्नों के अधिक आवंटन के लिए कह रही है । केन्द्रीय पूल में कुल उपलब्धता और अन्य कमी वाले और सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, राज्य की उपयुक्त जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

अस्वस्थता (मैडिकल) के आधार पर पारी के बिना सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

4495. श्री ठुक्कम चंद कल्लवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत दो वर्षों में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने अस्वस्थता (मैडिकल) के आधार पर क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिए आवंटन-पत्र दिए हैं ।

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उनमें कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन किया गया है ; और

(ग) कितने आवंटन-पत्र सरकार के विचारार्थ हैं ।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) 1971 तथा 1972 के वर्षों के दौरान 1250 :

(ख) 375 :

(ग) 50 :

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में 500 बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल तथा उस पर होने वाला व्यय

4496. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में मेडिकल कालेज के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में 23 जुलाई, 1973 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 29 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में 500 बिस्तर वाले प्रस्तावित अस्पताल के कब तक तैयार होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) उस पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) आशा है कि यह अस्पताल पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक तैयार हो जायेगा ।

(ख) इस पर अनुमानतः 450.00 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ।

1973-74 के लिए खरीफ और रबी को फसलों के लक्ष्य

4497. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये सरकार ने रबी और खरीफ की फसलों का क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ; और

(ख) उत्पादन में कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1973-74 के लिये उत्पादन के निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं :—

फसल	1973-74 के लिये लक्ष्य
1. खाद्यान्न (लाख मीटरी टनों में)	1150 (खरीफ के लिये 670 लाख मीटरी टन रबी के लिये 480 लाख मीटरी टन)
2. कपास (लाख गांठों में)	65
3. पटसन (लाख गांठों में)	56
4. तिलहन (लाख मीटरी टनों में)	94
5. गन्ना (लाख मीटरी टनों में)	1350

(ख) 1973-74 का वर्ष अभी शुरू ही हुआ है । उपयुक्त लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । इस समय—उत्पादन में कमी का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

4498. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये कितने क्वार्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को सरकारी आवाम मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में अनुमानतः कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवाम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) : (क) 2060 एकड़ ।

(ख) और (ग). 1973-74 के दौरान 676 मकानों के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है तथा आशा है कि ये सभी अलाट कर दिए जायेंगे । इसके अतिरिक्त, सेवानिवृत्ति, स्थानान्तरण आदि के कारण भी रिक्तियां होती रहती हैं । तथापि, ऐसी रिक्तियों की ठीक संख्या का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता । कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन रिक्तियों के विपरीत भी अलाटमेंट किए जायेंगे ।

Decline in Productivity of High Yielding Varieties of Seeds

4499. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports from some wheat growing areas that the productivity of high-yielding varieties of seeds has been on the decline; and

(b) whether Government have examined it and ascertained the facts about it; and if so, the result of the examination and action proposed to be taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) No, Sir. However, during the last year yields lower than expectation were obtained, when wheat crop was sown late particularly Kalyan Sona variety, in the North Western parts of the country.

(b) The Government has examined the reasons for lower yield which are given below:

1. Unfavourable weather i.e., abrupt rise in temperature at the time of grain formation.

2. Incidence of rusts.

3. Shortage of Irrigation water.

4. Effect of late sowing in paddy area.

5. Shortage of power for electric run tubewells. The actions proposed to improve the situation are:

(i) Intensification of research to evolve rust resistant high yielding varieties.

(ii) Timely sowing.

(iii) Balanced use of Fertilizers.

(iv) Replacement of seed.

(v) Adequate supply of power for tubewells.

Sale of Unhygienic Foodstuffs by Unauthorised Food Vendors in Front of North Block, New Delhi

4500. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of unauthorised food vendors openly sell unhygienic foodstuffs in front of North Block;

(b) whether such foodstuffs are a great health hazard to the Office-goers in particular and public in general; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear this area from all the vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that generally during lunch

time a few unauthorised hawkers sell food stuffs in front of North Block.

(b) Sometimes such food stuffs can pose a health hazard.

(c) Since 1st January, 1973 under the provisions of Punjab Municipal Act these unauthorised hawkers have been removed as many as 120 times by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and 984 Kgs. of unhygienic food has been destroyed by them. So far, 48 prosecutions have been launched under the Prevention of food Adulteration Act against such unauthorised hawkers during this year.

Alleged discrimination in Glazing of Verandahs of Government Quarters

4501. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to allow glazing of the verandahs for those allottees only whose basic salary is more than Rs. 800 p.m. is highly discriminatory;

(b) whether such a decision has created heartburning and resentment in all those allottees receiving a salary of less than Rs 800 basic p.m.;

(c) the rationale behind such a decision; and

(d) whether Government propose to end this discrimination by allowing glazing to all allottees in type III and IV irrespective of their pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There is no such decision. Glazing is being done in type II, III, IV quarters occupied by

persons getting even less than Rs. 800 p.m. as well.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Provision of Civil Amenities in Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi by D.D.A.

4502. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi which is fully developed and approved has not been electrified so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by D.D.A. to provide all amenities including electrification, sewer and water to the aggrieved residents of that colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). It has not been possible for the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to undertake general electrification of the Shanker Garden Colony as full payment of the share towards the estimated cost of electrification has not been made by the Colonizer and/or Plot holders.

(c) As regards sewers, the Colonizers have informed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking) that they are prepared to execute the work themselves. Filtered Water Supply could be made available with the installation of the new 100 MGD Plant in West Delhi and the laying of distribution mains, which is expected to take a minimum of 2 1/2 years. As an interim measures, the Colonizers have to provide tube wells.

Construction and Allotment of Quarters during 1972

4503. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters constructed (type-wise) during 1972; and

(b) whether all these quarters have since been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING: (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, excepting 79 type IV quarters at New Delhi transferred to D.G.P. & T. and 2 quarters under use by C.P.W.D. for as Enquiry Offices etc.

Statement

Statement showing the total number of quarters constructed (type-wise) during 1972

Station	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI
Calcutta		184				36
Bombay	2	1	20			10
Madras	84	99				
Chandigarh	80	100	24	16	4	2
Nagpur	2	92				
Simla						
Faridabad						
Delhi		64		196		
Total	166	540	44	212	5	42

Grand Total : 1009

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Education Ministry

4504. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees working at present in his Ministry;

(b) how many vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category-wise not filled during 1972 and carried out to the next year; and

(c) the reasons for not filling these vacancies during that year (1972)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a)

(a)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	130	5

(b)

Grade	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Statistical Assistant	1	1
Senior Investigator	1	
Librarian Grade-III		1
Stenographers Grade-III	3	1
P.As (Grade-II of CSSS)		1
Lower Division Clerks		7
Peon		1

(c) Non availability of suitable candidates.

Ships Engaged in Overseas Trade and Foreign Exchange Earned

4505. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ships engaged at present in the overseas trade;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these ships during 1972; and

(c) what is the rank of India amongst the ship-owning countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) On 1st August 1973, there were 205 Indian ships engaged in overseas trade;

(b) During 1971-72 the total gross earnings of Indian ships in overseas trade were Rs. 174.80 crores. The net foreign exchange earnings is estimated to be about 50 per cent of the gross earnings, i.e. about Rs. 87.40 crores.

(c) On 1st July 1972 India ranked sixteenth amongst the ship-owning countries.

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष पद पर नियुक्ति

4506. श्री हेमन्त सिंह कनेरा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष पद के लिये नियमित नियुक्ति करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया गया है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अध्यक्ष का उक्त पद संभाल लेगा ; और

(ग) यदि अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, तो इस विषय के क्या निर्णय हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) नियमित आधार पर पद भरने का निर्णय पहले से ही विद्यमान है ।

(ख) पद को अस्थायी रूप से प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) पद अभी रिक्त है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

4507. श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में ऐसे पद हैं जिन पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कौन कौन से पद हैं और कब से तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियों न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसे पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिये तत्काल कार्यावाही करेगी ।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव : (क), से (ग) : निदेशालय में 439 पदों में से 45 मामलों में तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की गई हैं । ऐसे पदों के नाम तथा उन तारीखों का दर्शाने वाला विवरण, जिन तारीखों से इन पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियों की गई हैं सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया दखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5510 /73]

अधिकतर मामलों में, इन पदों को, नियमित आधार पर भरने हेतु, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के पास भेजा गया है । चूंकि नियमित आधार पर नियुक्तियां करने में कुछ समय लगने की सम्भावना थी, रिक्त पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सहमति से, जिन मामलों में आवश्यक थी, तदर्थ आधार पर भर लिया गया था । इसके अतिरिक्त जिन पदों के संबंध में भर्ती नियमों का अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है उन पदों पर, इन नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तक और विभागीय पदावधि समिति अथवा इस प्रयोजन के लिये तदर्थ

चयन समितियों के जरिए नियमित आधार पर भरे जाने तक, तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियों की गई हैं ।

(घ) इन पदों को यथाशीघ्र नियमित आधार पर भरने के लिये पहले ही प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा न्यायालय को भेजे गये मामले

4508. श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में काम करने वाले कई अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने अपनी सेवा संबंधी मामलों के बारे में न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर कर रखे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कुल कितने मुकदमे न्यायालयों में विचारार्थान हैं और प्रत्येक मामला किस किस सम्बन्ध में है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार न्यायालयों से बाहर समझौता कर के उनके मामलों को निपटाने का प्रयास करेगी, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव : (क) ऐसे सात अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने न्यायालयों में मामले दायर किये हैं जो अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ।

(ख) न्यायालयों में पांच मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं । इन मामलों के विवाद-विषय सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या [LT-5511/73]

(ग) यदि अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी स्वैच्छिक स्वैच्छा से अपने अपने मामलों को न्यायालयों से वापिस ले लें तो उनके

मामले नियमानुसार निपटाये जाएंगे। जब तक मामले न्यायालयों में हैं, तब तक सरकार को न्यायालयों के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा हिन्दी के बारे में राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों को लागू करना

4509. श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी के संबंध में जो कार्य केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयुक्त को सौंपा गया है वह अब कहां तक पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में हिन्दी के बारे में बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं निलम्बित कर दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कौन कौन सी योजनाएं हैं और ये योजनाएं कब चालू की गई थीं और इन योजनाओं के कार्य को कब से निलम्बित किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० पी० यादव) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या L.T 5512/73]

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Regulation of Rent and Tenancy Reform

4510. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for regulation of rent and tenancy reforms during the last three years;

(b) the outcome thereof; and

(c) the further steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 provides for the control of rents and eviction of tenants in Delhi. Similar Rent Control Acts are in force in the States also.

Coordination Between Government and Voluntary Organisations Towards Social Welfare

4511. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was need for greater co-ordination between Govern-
ment and voluntary organisations in
working towards social welfare;

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to
be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government pro-
poses to seek greater support of the
voluntary sector in the implementa-
tion of programmes in the Fifth Plan

by undertaking some of the measures as follows:—

- (i) strengthening of Central Social Welfare Board;
- (ii) reorganisation and strengthening of the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation to promote voluntary action;
- (iii) provision of field counselling to voluntary organisations for project formulation;
- (iv) grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations to undertake approved programmes; and
- (v) training of personnel of voluntary agencies.

Development of Family Planning Techniques

4512. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for the development of family planning techniques in the country;

(b) the outcome thereof; and

(c) what further steps are proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (**SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA**): (a) The Government is encouraging and is providing necessary financial assistance to various institutes for research to develop family planning techniques in the country.

(b) (i) A vaginal contraceptive-Cent-square has been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

(ii) A non-steroidal oral contraceptive-Cent-chromen has also been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and is under field trials.

(iii) Two Ayurvedic drugs Vidanga and Japakusum have been found to have anti-fertility properties.

(iv) Cyproterone acetate when inserted sub-dermally in a silastic implant could be used for controlling fertility on a long-term basis in the male. Human trials are underway.

(v) Experimental work in the field of immunoreproduction has indicated that anti-serum to luteinizing hormone (LH) could be produced and used effectively for controlling fertility in the female. Research in this field has given encouraging results and further testing in higher species is underway.

(vi) Hormones given in the form of subdermal implants and once a month and also once a quarter injections have shown greater acceptance and high degree of contraceptive activity.

(vii) Preliminary results with the copper intra-uterine devices have indicated that in Indian women the device has fewer side effects compared to the Lippes Loop.

(c) It is proposed to further intensify the research programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Living Area of Quarters for Class IV Employees

4513. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the living area in Government quarters for Class IV employees is too small even for a small family to live;

(b) whether at present living areas is decided not on the actual requirements of the employees but on the basis of their grade and status in Government service;

(c) whether this has led to an anomalous position wherein those in higher grades get more living space irrespective of the size of their family

and those in lower grades get a smaller space even though their families will be larger in size; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to remove their anomaly and provision of income living area for employees of the lower grades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The existing design provides for two independent rooms, a bathroom, W.C. and Kitchen within a plinth area of 365 sq. ft. This is exclusive of 54 sq. ft. of common passage and staircase and 60 sq. ft. of sleeping balcony. This accommodation cannot be considered too small considering the position of funds and the need for providing more units.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Yes, to some extent.

The question is, however, being reviewed from time to time to eliminate the disparities to the extent possible. It is proposed to revise all plinth areas of various types as well as to reduce the number of types in Government accommodation.

Demonstration by Private College Teachers in Andhra Pradesh for Regular Payment of Salaries

4514. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private college teachers in Andhra Pradesh had recently gone on strike to press their demands for regular payment of salaries and security of service;

(b) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(c) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to

(c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में उर्दू अध्यापकों की अनिवार्य नियुक्ति के आदेश

4515. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में उर्दू के अध्यापक अनिवार्य रूप से रखने के आदेश दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन आदेशों में यह भी लिखा गया है कि भले ही किसी स्कूल में उर्दू पढ़ने वाला एक भी छात्र न हो, फिर भी वहाँ उर्दू अध्यापक रखा जाय ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) . उन छात्रों को, जो उर्दू अध्ययन अथवा उर्दू माध्यम से अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं, सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्कूल में कम से कम एक उर्दू अध्यापक नियुक्त करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं चाहे इन प्राथमिक स्कूलों में उर्दू अथवा उर्दू माध्यम से अध्ययन करने के इच्छुक छात्रों की संख्या कितनी ही हो । यदि किसी प्राथमिक स्कूल में उर्दू अध्ययन का इच्छुक कोई छात्र न हो तो वहाँ नियुक्त उर्दू अध्यापक फिलहाल अन्य विषय पढ़ाएँगे ।

अगली फसल के लिए गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण

4516. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने गन्ने की अगली फसल के लिए गन्ने का मूल्य 8 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों के उपयोग की सभी वस्तुओं के भाव इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि यह मूल्य बहुत ही अपर्याप्त रहेगा ; और

(ग) चीनी के बाजार भाव के आधार पर गन्ने का मूल्य रखने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1972-73 मौसम के लिये गन्ने का मूल-न्यूनतम मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत या उससे कम उपलब्धि पर 8 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है। उपलब्धि में 8.5 प्रतिशत से प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर मूल्य में 9.4 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल अधिक देने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) और (ग). कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर और राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित संगठनों के परामर्श से गन्ने का मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है। न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय, गन्ने के उत्पादन की अनुमानित लागत, बैकल्पिक फसलों से उत्पादक को लाभ, कृषि जिनसों के मूल्यों की सामान्य प्रवृत्ति, उपभोक्ता को उचित मूल्य पर चीनी उपलब्ध करने आदि जैसी बातों को आयोग सामान्य-रूप से ध्यान में रखता है। इसके अलावा चीनी की आंशिक नियंत्रण की मौजूदा नीति के अधीन गन्ने का मांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य केवल साहाय्य मूल्य है और अधिकांश कारखाने गन्ने की पर्याप्त मात्रा प्राप्त करने के लिये खुले बाजार में 30 प्रतिशत विक्री से अधिक धन प्राप्त कर वास्तव में गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य दे रहे हैं।

बड़ा गड़डी, उत्तर काशी के अचीन चीड़ वन क्षेत्र में आग

4517. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1973 में उत्तरकाशी के निकट बड़ा गड़डी के चीड़ के वनों में भयंकर आग लग गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी क्षति होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान झांसी में अनुसंधान सुविधाएं

5618. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी (उ० प्र०) के भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान में शोधकर्ताओं को अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त संस्थान में किसी शोधकर्ता को अभी तक ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं और उक्त संस्थान में अनुसंधान करने के लिये कितने आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुये और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में उच्च अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू करने के लिये संस्थान में काफी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं।

(1) आनुवंशिकी, बनस्पति, वर्धन, चारे की फसलों का कोशिका जनन विज्ञान।

(2) सस्य विज्ञान तथा चारा फसल सम्बन्धी मृदा विज्ञान।

(3) चरागाह परिस्थिति की तथा प्रबन्ध।

(4) चारे की फसलों में घास-पात नियंत्रण।

(5) पशु पोषण तथा पशुधन प्रबन्ध।

(ख) 1. जी हां । प्लान्ट एनीमल रिलेशनशिप डिबीजन के श्री एस० सी० गुप्त पशु पोषण के अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र में पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, चण्डीगढ़ में पी० एच० डी० कर रहे हैं ।

2. संस्थान में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये बाहर से चार उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये थे ।

(1) पौध रोग विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये श्री वी० पी० वर्न, लेक्चरर, बिपिन बिहारी महाविद्यालय, झांसी ।

(2) कार्बनिक रसायन शास्त्र में अनुसन्धान कार्य करने के लिए श्री पी० सी० सिंघल, लेक्चरर, बिपिन बिहारी महाविद्यालय, झांसी ।

(3) कार्बनिक रसायन शास्त्र में अनुसन्धान कार्य करने के लिये श्री एस० एल० अग्रवाल, लेक्चरर, बिपिन बिहारी महाविद्यालय, झांसी ।

(4) रसायन शास्त्र तथा पोषण तत्वों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये श्री जे० एल० कारचा, अनुसन्धान सहायक, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना ।

(ग) श्री वी० पी० वर्न ने प्रस्तावित अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रम के लिये सिनोपसिस प्रस्तुत नहीं की ।

सर्वश्री पी० सी० सिंघल तथा एस० एल० अग्रवाल को संश्लिष्ट कार्बनिक रसायनशास्त्र के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये सुविधायें नहीं दी जा सकी क्योंकि यह विषय संस्थान के स्वीकृत अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रम का भाग नहीं है ।

श्री जे० एस० कारचा की उम्मीदवारी उच्च अनुसन्धान विषयक पी० एच० डी० करने के लिये कृषि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं की गई, अतः उनके प्रार्थनापत्र पर विचार नहीं किया गया ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी नियम

4519. डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तथ्य की दृष्टि से कि उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्तियों अथवा उसके पद पर बने रहने के प्रश्न को लेकर विश्वविद्यालयों में अधिकांश छात्र आन्दोलन होते हैं, क्या सरकार का विचार विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी नियमों में एकरूपता लाने का है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो एस० नरुल हसन) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र-आन्दोलनों का कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

किसी विश्वविद्यालय में कुलपति की नियुक्ति, विश्वविद्यालय के अधिनियम, संविधियों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार ही की जाती है । विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों के अधिशासन सम्बन्धी गजेन्द्रगडकर समिति ने विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिशासन के विषय में अपनी रिपोर्ट में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी सिफारिश की है कि कुलपति की नियुक्ति यथाविधि गठित समिति द्वारा सुझाये गये नामों के पेनल में से विजिटर (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के मामले में भारत के राष्ट्रपति तथा राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों के मामले में राज्यपाल) द्वारा की जा सकती है । समिति को सिफारिशें भारत सरकार ने सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर ली हैं तथा उन्हें सभी विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है ।

Retrenchment due to introduction of 10th Class Scheme

4520. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Higher Secondary Schools in the country are required to

submit statement of surplus staff and District Inspectors of Schools of the States introducing 10th Class Scheme in Secondary Schools are directed to obtain this sort of statements from the Head of the Institutions;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to result in service termination of the staff engaged in these institutions due to the introduction of that new scheme of education in the country;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) what is the main objective of the new scheme of Secondary education and to what extent it will be served?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such instruction has been issued by this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The main objectives are: (1) to have a broadly uniform structure of Education in all parts of the country as envisaged in the National Policy on Education and (2) to postpone the choice of elective subjects by students by two years so that they will be more mature to decide on a career.

Central Institute of Indian Languages in Mysore

4521. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, and whether it is under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) the total financial assistance received by this Organisation from the Centre, to date; and

(c) whether the Organisation has received assistance from foreign sources and PL 480 counter-part fund and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages is a "sub-ordinate office" of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare which was established at Mysore in July, 1969 in order to assist and coordinate the development of Indian Languages, to promote pure and applied research in languages, to bring about the essential unity of Indian Languages through scientific study and inter-linguistic research, to make a study of the tribal and border languages, to develop instructional material for teaching these languages and to shorten the period of instruction by defining the objectives of language learning and by using the latest methods of teaching languages.

Four Regional Language Centres have also been set up under the administrative control of the Institute to give training to language teachers with a view to providing incentive to the States on an even basis for the implementation of the Three Language Formula by making available facilities:—

(i) to Hindi speaking States to get some of their secondary school teachers trained in non-Hindi language, and

(ii) to non-Hindi speaking States to get some of their secondary school teachers trained in an Indian Language other than their State language and Hindi.

(b) The expenditure on the working of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore upto 1972-73 has been Rs. 23.86 lakhs approximately. For 1973-74 there exists a budget provision of Rs. 16.20 lakhs.

(c) The Institute has available to it Ford Foundation grant amounting to \$683,000 valid upto 30-4-1975 for import of equipment obtaining the services of foreign specialists, and for

the training of our scholars abroad. The Institute has not received any PL 480 funds.

Distribution of Developed Land to the Share Holders of Dera Ismail Khan (Coop.) Housing Society, Delhi.

4522. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative Housing Society, Mubarakbad, Delhi to develop the land for distribution to its shareholders;

(b) the target date fixed by (i) Government and (ii) Society, for handing over the developed plots to the shareholders; and whether the plots will be given to the shareholders according to schedule, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if no such target date has been fixed, how are the interests of the shareholders sought to be safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The lay-out plan of the land of the Society has been sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority, but its services plan is still under its consideration. In the meanwhile, the Society has undertaken the development of land and about 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the work of development has been completed.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to indicate the target date for allotment of plots to the shareholders of the Society, as the services plan has not yet been approved, and as the Society has not adopted the new model bye-laws and obtained affidavits, on the prescribed proforma, from its

members, for determination of their eligibility for allotment of plots.

Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Manipur Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme

4523. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Manipur have not expedited the appointment of Hindi Teachers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the amount sanctioned for the scheme remained unutilized;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the number of posts to be covered by the Scheme; and

(c) the number of Hindi Teachers and the names of the schools getting the benefit of the Centrally Sponsored Hindi Teachers Scheme in Manipur during the financial year 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government of Manipur for appointment of about 300 Hindi Teachers towards the end of 1972-73. Subsequently this Ministry allowed the State Government to utilise this amount during 1973-74 as they were not able to make any appointment of teachers during 1972-73.

(b) The information is awaited from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise since the Scheme was not in operation in Manipur during 1971-72.

12.13 hrs.

**RE. CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST
A CENTRAL MINISTER IN THE
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMIT-
TEE OF BIHAR ASSEMBLY**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given you notice. Serious charges have been levelled against the Central Minister for misappropriation, graft and nepotism, in the Fifty-third Report of the Estimates Committee of the Bihar Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: All these questions relate to the State Assembly. Please don't bring them here. (*Interruption*) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please do not bring in matters which concern the Assembly of Bihar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am talking about the Central Ministry. This is about serious charges of misappropriation against Mr. L. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain procedures here. There are certain procedures fixed for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice in writing. It should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of written to me. You do it every day. Please don't do it. If you want to say anything against the conduct of any Minister, there is a procedure fixed for it in our rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is a Cabinet Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot bring it in this way. You cannot do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter concerning the Bihar Assembly. And it is for the Bihar Assembly to deal

with it. I am sorry, I am not allowing this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask you one thing? If anything goes against the Minister, or a Member says something in the provincial Assembly against a Minister or against a Member here, would you like that this House should take cognizance of it unless we follow the procedure laid down for it?

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मंत्री महोदय पर कोई आरोप लगा है, तो उन को सफाई का मौका मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वह बता सके कि यह बात सत्य है या नहीं। अगर आप इस को ऐसे छोड़ देंगे, तो यह कलक का टीका बना रहेगा। यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है। इस लिए आप इस को उठाने की अनुमति दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. This is a matter purely arising out of the report in the State Assembly. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, I am on a point of propriety. If a Central Minister happens to be mentioned in what purports to be an official document which is reported in the papers, naturally, Sir, Members are agitated and I should think that it is incumbent on the Minister to come prepared with his statement before this House. I cannot pronounce anything on this subject before I know more about it. But, when publicity is given to an official document purporting to cast very serious aspersions on the functioning of a Minister at the Centre, is it not open to Parliament to be enlightened on this matter? Mr. Bosu or any other Member may have given or may not have given a notice. Granting that he had given notice. I want you to lay down some kind of a procedural mechanism so that

when a Minister is in the dock, officially speaking, either he can explain himself or make the House understand about the position. My submission is that there should be some mechanism by which, whenever there is anything said against a member of the Opposition or of the Ruling Party or when the Minister has been pilloried in a public document which may be false or which may be correct, the person concerned must be heard as to what he wants to say about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I also want to add to what the hon. Member, Prof. Mukherjee, just now said. There are other aspects which should also receive attention. That is precisely the reason why I am on my legs. It is not relating to a Central Minister alone but it is also relating to a Central project.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written in my notice about the Central project.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले को यहां क्यों
उठाया जा रहा है ? यह विषय स्टेट से
सम्बन्ध रखता है (यशवान)

MR. SPEAKER: If this is a Central project, what was the sense in the Assembly's dealing with it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The State Minister is also involved.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them deal with their own Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it concerns our matter also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as the Central Minister is concerned, let me take it absolutely clear. I do not want to say anything damaging to his reputation. In fact,

I am very much solicitous that the hon. Minister should protect his own reputation as well as of the Central Government. We want to give him an opportunity. I also want to say this by way of personal explanation that one of the members of the family happens to be a student of mine and I would like his reputation to be protected.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very kind to your student indeed!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, I am not making any charge against the members of the family and so on. What I am trying to submit is this; this is a Central project, and there is a demand by the committee that there should be an inquiry by the CBI. The CBI falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him refer only to the point of order. Let there be no debate about it now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not entering into any debate. Thirdly, since the report happens to be the report of a committee of a State Legislature, is it not very proper for the Parliament to take due notice of it? Can we ignore it?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): You are very right in saying that at this stage we have nothing to do with it. It is for the hon. Minister to choose whether he wants to make a personal explanation. You or the House cannot force him to do so at this stage. You know, Sir, that there are rules of the Assembly and the Assembly is free to consider the report of the Estimates Committee, and the people concerned can give their explanations there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said two things. Firstly, it is a Central Minister, and secondly the Kosi project is a Centrally-financed project. Therefore, this House is very

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

much empowered to look into the matter and the report that has come out in the papers of two kinds, one in the national press, the *Times of India* of Saturday last, and the *Statesman* of Sunday last, both of which are against the reputation of the Central Minister. Therefore, he should make a statement here, and then we can go into that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): There is no need to protect the reputation of the Minister. His reputation has gone too far to be protected. So, let us not talk about protecting his reputation.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबार में जो समाचार निकला है उस का हवाला माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं। उस सिल-मिल में मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसका कांटेडिक्शन भी निकल चुका है? श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जी ने उस को सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट कहा है लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि वह सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का प्रोजेक्ट है और कोई सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर उस में इन्वाल्व्ड नहीं है। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप ने जो कहा है वो बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि यह प्रश्न इस सदन में नहीं उठ सकता है। इसलिए मेरा आप्रहर्ष है कि यह प्रश्न यहां नहीं उठाना चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I wish to point out that the report that has appeared in the press is not just a frivolous report or some speculation, but it is a conservative estimate of the Estimates Committee of the Bihar Legislature. Secondly, technically it might be a State project but it is a Centrally-financed project. Thirdly, the allegation is made against a person who happens to be a member of the Union Cabinet. So, we want that this matter should be discussed here. Otherwise, aspersions are cast by the public on this House and the Minister and, therefore, we want that this

should be allowed to be raised, and the hon. Minister should be asked to make a statement on it very categorically.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is more is that it was revealed by a legislator of the same party.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के अखबार में निकला है और वह वहां की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट में जायेगी और गवर्नमेंट उस की जांच पड़ताल करेगी कि कहां तक वह सही है। जितनी बातें स्टेट की हैं वह सारी की सारी सेंटर में ही आयेगी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की फिर क्या जरूरत है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही सब कुछ कर ले।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Since it is a Centrally-sponsored or Centrally-financed project, is it not advisable to send all these matters to the Public Accounts Committee of our Parliament? It is a very good case for being sent to the Public Accounts Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not give such confusing and complicated suggestions.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is not complicated at all.

MR. SPEAKER: When Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised this question two things were in my mind, namely that the Kosi project is not a Central project, and secondly, the question was whether this House could take cognisance of the findings of a committee which is a committee of a State Legislature. Suppose the two Houses come to a clash on that finding, then what will happen? So, we must be very careful. I am very thankful to Prof. Mukherjee. He has raised a very vital question as to where we stand. Let hon. Members give me some time just to go into it, and let me see what the position is and what the precedents have been.

I do not want to give an offhand opinion on it. May I concretely pose it like this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you like, I can give it just now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want my offhand opinion, that is also available.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You may take your time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We want your well-considered opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I should consider it from all aspects, whether the Kosi project is a Central project or a State project.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Centrally-financed.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. In that way, the whole State is financed by the Centre. Then there is no need for Cabinets in the States.

AN HON. MEMBER: A Central Minister is involved.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is also an international project because two national governments are concerned; it is a project between India and Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you denying me the right to speak? The next issue is: when the report of a Committee of a State Assembly comes and it involves a Minister at the Centre, what is the position? What will be the procedure for the Minister to adopt? Anything else?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We would also like you to consider whether it is permissible for a Central Minister to do these things from non-Central projects? Because, you have to give an opinion ultimately on that also.

For instance, if he steals from a private contract, would it be permissible? Or from a district or a tehsil or a panchayat or from a nationalised bank?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In addition to what you have said just now, namely, the norm of behaviour of a Central Minister, his conduct, if opprobriously referred to in official documents elsewhere should, I submit, be examined by the House to the extent possible. If you were the Minister, for example, I am sure you would have seen the newspapers and come ready with some kind of a preliminary statement to appease us, when such a situation develops. If X is a Minister and he is pilloried in a public document, he should be answerable in this House to begin with because we will expect such a procedure to be followed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the other hand, he has gone into hiding.

MR. SPEAKER: Thirdly, if a position like this comes to light, what should be the next sequence? I do not want to shut any views on. You have expressed them. I will consider it. We will see the past precedents, what is right and what is wrong.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This part of the proceedings of the House should be sent to Shri L. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: He is expected to read the proceedings. Certain State Assemblies, some of them through their Speakers or through others, have brought to my notice the question as to what is the position when certain members, certain Ministers or certain matters within the jurisdiction of State legislatures come up in Parliament, whether they can also bring within their jurisdiction matters which are within the jurisdiction of Parliament whenever there is a controversy raised. I am going to con-

[Mr. Speaker]

sider that also as to where we stand. I am going to refer it to the Speakers' Conference also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the issue of...

MR. SPEAKER: Not on this issue; it is disposed of.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am talking about another issue.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not with my permission. (*Interruptions*). I had allowed only one item under rule 377. I will call that Member, and then, when the proper time comes, I will call you. This is not the proper time for these matters.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir,....

MR. SPEAKER: You know the precedents and the order of business. After the papers are laid, I will call you. Have I to tell you this every day?

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12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO USQ No. 1092 RE. REFUSAL OF CENTENARY BONUS TO BOMBAY PORT EMPLOYEES, AND LIFE-BOATMEN'S (QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the answer given on the 30th July, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 1092 by Sarvashri Madhu Dandavate and Sukhdev Prasad Verma regarding

refusal of Central Government for payment of centenary bonus to employees of Bombay Port. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5492/73*].

- (2) A copy of the Life-boatmen's (Qualifications and Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 792 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1973, under subsection (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5492/73*].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI AND STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING CERTAIN NOTIFICATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.
 - (b) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5493/73*].

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying Notification Nos. G.S.R. 327(E) dated the 1st July, 1972; G.S.R. 345(E) dated the 19th July, 1972; G.S.R. 362(E) dated the 28th July, 1972; and G.S.R. 422(E) dated the 30th September, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5494/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, AMENDMENT TO ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS RULES AND ORISSA GRAM PANCHAYAT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—
- (i) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973 application to Andhra Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1973.
 - (ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to Andhra Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5495/73].

- (2) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 248 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette

dated the 15th June, 1972 making certain amendment to the rules relating to receipts of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, under subsection (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh, together with an explanatory note.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
- (iii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5496/73].

- (3) (i) A copy of Orissa Notification S.R.O. No. 317/73 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 10th March, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Grama Panchayat Rules, 1968, under subsection (3) of section 150 of the Orissa Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa, together with an explanatory note.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
- (iii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5497/73].

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM
AND MADRAS PORT TRUSTS, MOTOR
VEHICLES (DIPLOMATIC AND CON-
SULAR OFFICERS' VEHICLES) REGIS-
TRATION (AMDT) RULES, AND NOTI-
FICATIONS RE. ANDHRA PRADESH
AND ORISSA MOTOR VEHICLES
RULES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5498/73].
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5499/73].
- (3) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Vehicles) Registration (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1431 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5500/73].
4. (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) G.O.Ms. No. 1295 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 24th May, 1973 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

(b) G.O.Ms. No. 497 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th June, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

(c) G.O.Ms. No. 515 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th June, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

(ii) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5501/73].

(5) (i) A copy of Orissa Notification S.R.O. No. 659/73 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 20th July, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5502/73].

12.33 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shri K. Gopal

23rd July to 5th September, 1973
(Eighth Session).

(2) Shri Brijraj Singh

23rd July to 9th August, 1973
(Eighth Session).

(3) Shri A. K. Gopalan

23rd July to 5th September, 1973
(Eighth Session).

(4) Shri M. Kathamuthu

23rd July to 5th September, 1973
(Eighth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.34 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

NON-AVAILABILITY OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE TO MATCH FACTORIES OF TAMIL NADU

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I raise the following matter.

In Sivakasi and Sathur towns of West Ramanathapuram and in Koilpatti, Kalugumalai, Ettayapuram of Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu, there are more than 300 small match-manufacturing factories, in which there are 1.5 lakhs of workers and on whom are dependent 5 lakhs of family members. These 300 and odd small match-manufacturing factories are facing extinction and the 1.5 lakh of workers and 5 lakhs of their dependent family members are on the threshold of starvation. The main reason for this unprecedented and critical situation is that the basic raw material for match manufacturing, i.e., potassium chlorate, is not available to them even in minimum quantities to meet their requirement.

The three main producers of potassium chlorate are the Western India Match Co., Ltd., in Bombay, the Travancore Chemicals and Manufacturing Ltd., in Alwaye and the Mettur Chemicals Industrials Corporation, Mettur Dam. They have drastically cut their supplies of potassium chlorate to these 300 and odd small match-manufacturing units by nearly 80 per cent and in consequence all these small factories in the cottage industries sector are working only three days in a week. You can very well imagine the tragic plight of the 1.5 lakhs of workers and their 5 lakhs of dependent family members if the factories are to work only three days in a week.

The controlled rate of potassium chlorate per ton is Rs.3000/-, but it is sold at Rs. 30,000 per ton in black market, 10 times more than the fixed price. Sir, the WIMCO is a monopoly concern with foreign capital producing matches with the help of gigantic automatic machinery. They not only want to capture the entire Indian market for their product but also are keen to get back their lost market due to the strike in their

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

factory. That is why they have virtually stopped the supply of potassium chlorate to these small units numbering more than 300.

These small units have got export orders to the value of Rs. 3 crores. While the indigenous production of potassium chlorate is in itself inadequate to meet the requirement, only less than 25 per cent of the requirement of these 300 and odd small units is being supplied now. To tide over the present crisis in this cottage industry, the Government may have to take immediate steps for importing at least 750 tonnes of potassium chlorate. Besides, the Government of India must issue a directive to these three major producers of potassium chlorate that they must restore the supply of potassium chlorate to these 300 and odd small factories manufacturing matches to the level of supply they were making before last May otherwise it will be impossible to retrieve the worsening crisis in this cottage industry.

12.36 hrs.

RE. STRIKE BY DOCTORS IN BOMBAY

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed only one item under rule 377 and that is already over. Now, Mr. Mody wanted to say something.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a most terrible, shocking thing has been happening in Bombay regarding the 2,600 doctors who have been on strike for the last 11 days—

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate met me this morning and I wanted to satisfy myself as to how it is a matter coming within the jurisdiction of Parliament.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As you know, Mr. Khadiolkar himself has gone down to Bombay to meet them, to discuss with them and arrive at a decision—*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's going does not make it a Central subject.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The entire socio-economic values of this country at stake when you say it is not a Central subject. You realise the condition of the doctors, the way they are paid. I have got here items in which they have reached a labour settlement with private companies, in which peons are given Rs. 500 to Rs. 650 and clerks from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000. But here are medical people who work for 90 hours a week which is almost double of what every body else works, and get half the pay.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you raise it in Parliament?

SHRI PILOO MODY: If the whole of India does not take note of something as serious as that, then the entire—*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Parliament cannot take note of State subjects.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is too important a problem for the Parliament of India to disregard. It is likely to spread all over the country; it is going to spread here before long. We read about engineers and doctors getting together. The whole country is being paralysed in this way. You say that the Parliament of India should not take charge of it. Why did the Central Minister go there if it was not such an important problem?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am trying to raise the central

problem in what Mr. Mody has said. The doctors who are in the employ of the Central Government have taken a decision to go on strike in sympathy. The All India Medical Association has taken a decision on stage an all-India strike.

In addition to that, our Constitution guarantees that the sanctuary of the judiciary will be upheld. In spite of the fact that the court had told the Government not to throw away the resident doctors, at 5 O'clock in the early morning, the resident doctors were thrown out violating the sanctity of the judiciary guaranteed by the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only admire you—your ingenuity to put this matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The only answer that the Government has given to the doctors is....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Why are you interrupting the proceedings. Mr. Mody had a long training in his family; they did not do like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Those were different times. In those days we had a just Government; we had even honest Ministers. .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is an important matter. When it came before you, you said that it was a State matter which concerned a State. Then again we tabled a call attention motion when the Delhi doctors decided to go on a stay-in strike and they struck work for two hours in Delhi. Today we have given a call attention notice. The Union Minister went to see the Doctors' association in Bombay; he wanted to intervene in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed one Member; I am not going to allow a debate on it now.

1697LS—8.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The second point was about hoarding of foodgrains in Delhi. The Government is supporting the hoarders. A thousand volunteers went there and they found not a few bags of grain but thousands of maunds. Why not the hon. Food Minister make a statement on that?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): We raised the doctors' issue several times; we tabled call attention notice. I do not know why it is not agitating you. It is not a matter of an ordinary worker.

MR. SPEAKER: You please, sit in this Chair and decide. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The ESI is affected; the whole health will be in jeopardy if you do not take some steps.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall examine if it is a Central matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I had given notice under rule 377 on an important matter about the fraud in dal prices. They are fixing the prices under DIR which are higher than the prevailing market prices. It is a mockery of DIR.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. (*Interruptions*). Why not have a rule that there should be some procedure by which the Speaker should be rendered defunct and anybody who wants to say anything may go on saying it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is this not an important matter? Please tell me how this matter can be raised in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know. All the 50 calling attention notices are important, but we can fix only one on one day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the ministers read the newspapers in the morning and then make statements in the House on important matters. (Interruptions).

12.42 hrs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up discussion on the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill. Time already taken is 1 hour 35 minutes. Balance time for general discussion is 2 hours 25 minutes. Time for clauses 1 hour, and time for third reading 1 hour. Shri Jaganatha Rao to continue his speech. He is not here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): We have given notices of some amendments this morning. Will you kindly direct them to be circulated?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too late now. If there are one or two amendments, I can allow. But there are so many, I do not want to introduce this practice. Why do you trespass the rules every day, nullify everything we have been following and introduced new practices? Shri Mahajan.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Sir, I raise to support the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill as amended by the Joint Committee. Exchange control was first adopted in India on the outbreak of the second World War under emergency powers derived from the Defence of India Rules. First it was confined to countries of the non-sterling area, particularly the US dollar. It was put on a permanent basis in 1947 and later extended to countries belonging to the sterling area also. The Act has been administered by the Reserve Bank in accordance with the general policy laid down by the Government in consultation with it. Exchange control in India

supplements trade control also as administered by the Ministry of Commerce under the Import and Export Control Act, 1947. In spite of this vigorous control there has been widespread leakage of foreign exchange through underinvoicing of exports and overinvoicing of imports. The extent of the loss thus suffered has been estimated by the Kaul Committee at Rs. 240 crores per annum. That Committee went into this matter at great length and came to this conclusion. It is really difficult to make a correct assessment of the loss suffered through the illegal and nefarious activities of the importers and exporters. Some knowledgeable persons have put it at a much higher level. If we take into account the loss suffered through smuggling of gold, the total assumes a stupendous amount.

It is to plug the loopholes in the original Act and to amend and consolidate it that this present Bill has been brought forward by the Finance Minister. It seeks to conserve the scarce foreign exchange resources of the country and ensure its proper utilisation for the economic development of the country by regulating all payments, dealings or transactions in foreign exchange and securities and also the import and export of currency and bullion.

To start with, the Bill centralises all foreign exchange transactions in the hands of the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore it says that no person other than an authorised dealer can purchase or otherwise acquire, or borrow or sell or otherwise transfer or lend to any other person any foreign exchange without the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

Sub-section (4) of that section has been amended with a view to make it impossible to under-invoice exports or over-invoice imports. If a person sends or brings any goods of a kind, quality or quantity different from that specified by him at the time of acqui-

sition of foreign exchange he shall be presumed to have contravened the provisions of the Act.

Section 18 compels the exporter to disclose and repatriate the full export value of the goods exported, and previous permission of the Reserve Bank of India is necessary in case of short realisation. The Reserve Bank of India has been allowed 20 days within which to communicate the permission applied for by the exporter. This provision was found necessary as a fairly large amount of our exports of commodities such as tea takes place on consignment basis.

The Bill lays down specifically and emphatically that a person who is resident outside India or who is not a citizen of India but is resident in India or a company which is not incorporated under any law in force in India or in which the non-resident interest is more than 40 per cent shall not act or accept appointment as agent in India or any person or company or as technical or managerial adviser in India of any person or company without the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India. Similarly, no foreigner or foreign company can accept any employment in India or practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business in India without the special or general permission of the Reserve Bank of India, especially when the foreigner wants to use the earnings here for converting it into foreign exchange and repatriate it to his country.

The Act further lays down that a foreign company cannot carry on any business of manufacturing, trading or any other nature without the previous permission of the Reserve Bank. It means that all the foreign controlled companies will now have to take the permission of the Reserve Bank of India to carry on their business in this country. Then, no foreign company can buy, partly or wholly, any undertaking in India without the

general or special permission of the Reserve Bank.

These provisions are in conformity with our policy regarding foreign investments and foreign companies in this country. But, in actual practice, it is not intended to restrict the acquisition or holding of immovable property for the use of approved commercial and industrial uses of foreigners and foreign companies. Such use would naturally include factory and office premises, employees' quarters for staff and, in appropriate cases, even the need for legitimate purposes of expansion.

Then, there are companies in India which have been resorting to or doing trading work. They have been carrying on activities of a trading character. Such companies will have to come back to the Reserve Bank for carrying on their business in future. These provisions have been found necessary because we do not wish that foreign companies should carry on trading activities in this country. Our companies, our people, are well-equipped or sufficiently trained to do their own marketing. It is not necessary to take the help of foreign companies for the purpose. I am glad that the Finance Minister has already declared that foreign trading companies will have to convert themselves into Indian companies in future.

There are some foreign companies which have been evading our licensing procedures and entering into non-essential lines, such as, consumer products, and doing a peculiar type of business. It is reported that one foreign company buys the entire output of an Indian manufacturer and markets after what is called processing and then sells it under its brand name at an exorbitant price and makes a huge profit. These profits are repatriated out of India under various names, such as, royalties and head-office expenses. In this way, the country suffers a heavy loss of foreign

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

exchange. Therefore, it is to curb the trading activities of such companies that stringent provisions have been made in the Act.

Then, "processing" has been defined in clause 28 and it has been defined as subjecting an article to a manual, mechanical, chemical, electrical or any other like operation but does not include such operations as merely pressing, packaging, re-labelling and branding. As a result of this Bill. I should like to bring to the notice of the House that the Hindustan Levers which is a subsidised of a foreign companies and which is now engaged in the manufacture of consumer items, such as, detergents, soaps, toilet preparations, edible fats and such other things has already decided to shift away from consumer products since the Government frowns upon foreign companies in the field of consumer products. It has further decided to diversify into other areas as it will simultaneously result in the dilution of foreign equity participation.

This Bill has given much greater powers in the hands of the Reserve Bank of India. Tremendous powers have now been conferred on the Reserve Bank of India and these powers will have to be used on hundreds of occasions. But these powers have to be used by the Bank in accordance with instructions or directions from the Government of India. But when these directions or instructions are issued or when the Reserve Bank uses these powers, both the Government and the Reserve Bank will have to bear in mind three objectives of the Bill, namely, (1) to conserve the scarce foreign exchange resources of the country, (2) that they are properly accounted for, and (3) that they are properly utilised for developing the international trade of this country.

Now, this Bill has been criticised by some hon. Members on the other side, particularly, by Shri Jyotirmoy

Bosu by saying that this Bill will not be effective because it does not confer on the Reserve Bank blanket powers. My submission is that the powers conferred on the Reserve Bank are sufficiently stringent, sufficiently big, and, to confer any more powers on the Reserve Bank will be to invite bureaucratic rule. That will mean giving it dictatorial powers which will really not promote the interests of the country but will result in obstructing and inhibiting international trade. On the other hand, the expansion of international trade is necessary not only for the prosperity of this country but also for the optimum utilisation of its resources.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta who otherwise made a good speech came to a conclusion that most of the amendments made in this Bill are only meant to satisfy the wishes of Mr. Piloo Mody and his friends. Mr. Piloo Mody must be considered a very fortunate man if he can get things done without the power and the responsibility that flows from it. I am afraid, the conclusion is very strange. He also wants more stringent provisions but again the same argument applies viz., that the powers, given to the Reserve Bank are big enough and if we give bigger powers, then it will mean perhaps corruption and nepotism. The Bill takes sufficient precautions to see that the foreign exchange resources are fully repatriated, are properly utilised and that under-invoicing and over-invoicing are minimised to the greatest extent possible.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objectives of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill are laudable, but I believe that the Bill, as it is, may not meet these national objectives. Though I was not associated with the Joint Committee, I feel that the Committee has done a good job. A large number of provisions have been included by

which deterrent punishments have been provided to the defaulters.

Sir, the growing menace of black market in foreign exchange must be checked and if possible, not only to conserve foreign exchange but also to augment the resources which I feel are vital for our developing economy, every attempt to plug all loopholes which result in loss of foreign exchange must be made. Leakage of foreign exchange and smuggling have created enormous problems and they need to be tackled so that they are utilised for productive purposes. But, Sir, it is also essential that the Government and its agencies must make a thorough and deep study of the problems, identify them and suggest such remedies which will really solve the problems. My friend, Mr. Mahajan, has just talked about the sweeping powers which are being vested in the bureaucracy. We all know that these powers at times have helped in exploitation of one's office which indirectly means that the corruption grows and grows at a faster pace. We all know that corruption is growing and we at times feel that such Bills rather than curbing the black market, in fact, help the tendency for black-marketing to grow. There is a growing concern that the Government's action may not help in realising its objectives but will surely prove to be a hurdle for accelerating the pace of growth rate. At the moment, the nation, for its industrial and technological progress, needs technical knowhow and foreign capital. But the present policy is so riddled with legal progress, needs technical inflow of foreign capital in the country and the outflow of foreign resources are not likely to go very far to meet the national objectives. The problems of implementation and enforcement of the law will inevitably generate corrupt practices and unhealthy tendencies.

13 hrs.

The Kaul Committee had estimated the leakage of foreign exchange at

Rs. 240 crores, while another estimate—non-official estimate—had put this at Rs. 1,000 crores and the committee also had pointed out the seriousness of the offences relating to foreign exchange and the need to effectively punish the offenders in the interests of the society. A firm control and elimination of this colossal plunder is of inestimable value for strengthening our economy and for giving relief to the poorer sections of our population.

While I support the several measures which have been included in this Bill, I would particularly like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister in respect of two clauses. They are clause 27 and clause 32(7). The clause 27 points out:

"Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (3) of sub-section (1) of Section 19, no person resident in India, shall, without the previous permission of the Central Government, associate himself with or participate in whether as promoter or otherwise any concern outside India engaged in, or intending to engage in, any, activity of a trading, commercial or industrial nature—whether such concern is a body corporate or not."

This clause seeks to restrict persons resident in India from associating themselves with or participating in, whether as a promoter or otherwise, any concern outside India engaged in, or intending to engage in, any activity of a trading, commercial or industrial nature, whether such concern is a body corporate or not. The expression "associate himself with" in clause 27 has not been defined. Explanation at the end of the clause merely excludes relationship as an employee. The expression 'associate' in Chambers Dictionary has been given, *inter alia*, the following meanings:

"To join, connect, link; To connect in one's mind."

In Websters Dictionary, the expression "associate" has been given, *inter alia*, the following meanings:

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

"To join as a partner, friend or a companion, to keep company with, attend, to bring together in any of the various ways (as in memory or imagination)".

Accordingly, "associate himself with" may have very wide connotation. It may include floating of enquiries abroad to explore avenues of export business. It may also include exchange of communications, or even conversion on the subject at informal gatherings. In this view of the matter, no person resident in India can venture to initiate action for promoting exports of goods or technology or services. Particularly with regard to joint venture projects and quoting for turn-key projects, negotiations, collection of data, survey of market potential and financing possibilities, etc. have all to be carried out and explored in sufficient detail before any scheme or details can be submitted to the Government. The requirements of the section are, therefore, entirely unworkable. It is also not understood how any communication between a person resident in India and a party abroad for exploring business possibilities can lead to misuse of foreign exchange. Therefore, I suggest that the Finance Minister should try to bring such a change in this clause that people should not be debarred in initiating negotiations and other things with the foreign parties. This clause, therefore, needs to be re-worded as under:

"Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 19, no person resident in India shall, without the previous general or special permission of the Central Government.... participate in the capital or management of.... any concern outside India engaged in, or intending to engage in, any activity of a trading, commercial or industrial nature, whether such concern is a body corporate or not."

Clause 32(7) should also be changed in the following manner.

"No Airline, shipping company, travel agent or other person shall book a passage for any person resident in India, for foreign travel unless the booking of such passage has been approved by the Reserve Bank on an application made to it in this behalf in such form and containing such particulars as may be specified by the Reserve Bank and signed by both the person intending to undertake such travel and the person intending to book the passage."

There are some mistakes in drafting these clauses and I feel these two clauses as they are drafted may not serve the purpose for which they are meant. The drain on foreign exchange has undoubtedly reached scandalous proportions and there is no kind of effective checks. While the Government has imposed heavy restrictions in respect of foreign exchange regarding students and others who go abroad and they are stranded at times and are required to live under shabby existence, in the case of Ministers and political leaders, while they go abroad, they are allowed such unlimited foreign exchange. It is felt that there should be some rational and judicious distribution of foreign exchange, irrespective of the fact whether one is a politician or Minister or a student.

There is also a widespread impression that the Ministers are allowed to have their accounts in foreign exchange in foreign countries. I would very much like the Government to find out which Minister in this country has got a foreign exchange, how he has accumulated foreign exchange in foreign countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Also the Speaker. I would very much like to share with you if I have got anything.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Another question which I would like to present before you is about smuggling. Smuggling is another major problem and those engaged in this

activity have misused our foreign exchange regulations. We know that Government have recently conceded that seaborne smugglers bring a goods worth Rs. 400 crores annually from the neighbouring Arab countries. With the meagre facilities at their disposal the customs are not equipped to counter these smugglers and their massive operations. Customs can fight the smugglers effectively if they have a fleet of well equipped high speed boats, a few helicopters or hovercrafts and an efficient communication net work. A random check shows that gold is no longer the main item of smuggling. Gold prices have gone up in international market and margin of profit has fallen very low. Synthetic fibres, watches, liquor, cigarettes, blades, taperecorders and television sets are the craze now. These goods get their way to various depots in the departments where these goods are being sold.

It is true that in the Bill it is mentioned that foreign capital can freely participate upto 40 per cent in a concern here and it will not be treated as a capital of a non-resident. But, Sir, there is a certain amount of scare in foreign countries that India is set on the path of regulating activities of foreign companies in such a manner as would discourage even their legitimate activities. What is therefore required is to undertake a proper campaign that while trying to bring about a measure of regulations India would welcome the continued inflow of foreign capital in selected fields.

We note that the prospects of foreign aid to-day are not bright and we also note that the foreign exchange requirements are likely to reach Rs. 3,000 crores by the end of the Fifth Plan. While we can certainly continue talking of self-reliance and economic Swaraj I feel the need of foreign exchange is likely to grow and grow at a faster pace and we have to see that because of foreign exchange, the growth rate of this country should not be allowed to

be slowed down. Foreign exchange is not a fruit which is grown on a tree and can be plucked at your will. That is what a nation must appreciate.

There is a lurking fear in the minds of the people that exchange control will cut off the country from the rest of the world. The country's economic policy has sought to minimise co-operation with other countries under the mistaken belief of economic independence. The new control mechanism needs to be so liberal and meaningful that it does not become restrictive. This task should be looked upon as promotional in character because by playing a positive role in setting up joint ventures abroad, we would not only be forging new economic and commercial relations with the developing countries but also provide us an important instrument of export promotion. We, as a nation must appreciate that internationalisation of production and investment, multi-national companies commanding enormous resources financial, technical and managerial have become an important source of international trade.

The powers which are granted in this Bill to the Reserve Bank, if they are employed in a positive way, I am sure, this Bill can do something. But we have yet to see to what extent we really succeed in checking the growing menace of black money in foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B. N. Shastri—not here.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi—also not here.

Shri Madhu Limaye—He is also absent.

Shri Raja Kulkarni—I am very happy you are there.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): I support the Bill but, at the same time, I feel that

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

looking to the gravity of the economic crisis in our country, the dose which this Bill wants to give by regulating the dealings and transactions in foreign exchange should have been more stronger.

The experience of the last 25 years of the working of foreign firms in our country has not been fully put to this test even with this Bill, though, no doubt, a number of bad experiences which our country had, are now being utilised and regulations are being brought. But the gravity of the situation of our economy both from inside as well as from the international trade must be taken into account to note the effective character of this Bill. What is the present level and the status of our foreign exchange reserves? In June, 1973 our country's position in respect of foreign exchange reserves has been Rs. 846 crores. Now, it is true that it has not been a bad position. But, at the same time, looking to the burden now due to rising imports and the rise in international prices of industrial raw materials that our country wants to bring, this position is not at all satisfactory and, therefore, a very big effort needs to be made to conserve foreign exchange and to prevent all leakages in our export earnings. When the Government is making allocations in the budget for foreign exchange this year for the various commodities, the big imports that are now pending are the food imports for which Government has allocated about Rs. 560 crores.

Similarly, the bill of crude imports also has been increasing every year. Four years ago, it was hardly Rs. 93 crores which our country was paying, but now, the country has to pay about Rs. 3.50 crores mainly because of the rise in crude prices. Similarly, more than Rs. 100 crores are to be allocated for the import of fertilisers. Besides, the country has also to make allocations for the import of important industrial raw

materials whose prices are also going up by more than 10 to 15 per cent in the international markets. The import bill for ferrous and non-ferrous metals which are necessary to keep our industries in the priority sector going, is so huge that the gulf between the exports and imports has been widening. Our country has been always having an adverse balance of trade. Now, this gulf is tending to become bigger this year. I know that we are making the biggest efforts to increase our exports and thereby reduce this gap. But there will always be limitations in increasing our exports.

We know that the situation in the international currency market is a very uncertain one. The uncertainties and fluctuations in the international monetary system are affecting our export earnings, and in fact, our exports during the last year or two were affected by this.

The gold convertibility of the dollar has been suspended from August, 1971. Our export earnings were thereby affected. During 1971-72, we had hardly an increase of 2 per cent in our exports. No doubt, our export earnings had gone up, and this also partly reflects the appreciated value of the assets arising out of the change in the exchange rates. Due to the rising prices and due to the uncertainty of the exchange rates in the international monetary system, we see only a very limited scope for increasing our export earnings.

Therefore, when our country has to face such a big capital bill, we have to tighten our belt and try to conserve foreign exchange resources and also plug all the loopholes and leakages as a result of invoice manipulations and other such dealings.

Emphasis has been rightly laid on the working of the foreign companies. As a result of the experience gained during the last twenty-five years, all the loopholes are now being plugged.

When the original Act of 1947 was passed, Government allowed remittances by a number of foreign companies through some agreements, since it was necessary to do so for the purpose of industrialisation of our country. In 1952, Government gave a lot of concessions by way of remittances in foreign exchange to the foreign oil companies who set up their refineries in this country. Those agreements were to last for 25 years. I would like to know whether today our Government are going to scrap those agreements with Burma Shells and Essos under which concessions have been given which go contrary to the regulations under this Bill. I would like to know whether Government are going to nullify these concessions under these agreements or not.

Those agreements are still in vogue and that is a very important point. These multi-national companies are plundering and looting our foreign exchange resources whatever may be the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. We are talking about regulating deals of these branches and converting the trading branches of foreign firms into Indian companies. We are making a distinction between two types of foreign firms those which are acting as branches and those which are in the manufacturing side. This distinction is not going to help in our effort. The RBI has said that there are about 278 branches of foreign firms working in this country. Some of these are in trading. Most of the oil companies, Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex have branches in the marketing side and they are registered rupee controlled companies on the refinery side. They are both. They can manipulate. Through interlocutory arrangements. These multi-national companies do not say they are committing a breach of law, but they can manipulate their accounts; they can conceal their earnings. That is what they have been doing during the last 25 years.

These foreign oil companies whether they operate as branches or rupee-controlled companies under the Indian Companies Act, they have various channels for draining away our foreign exchange. Take for example, the question of crude prices. Because they are functioning as subsidiaries, they can manipulate crude prices. They were getting discounts on posted prices. They are given foreign exchange on posted prices—basis while discounts were transferred to their international parent companies. The discount was credited in the name of their associates which ultimately went to the international parent companies and these companies were only acting as an outlet for the crude of the international cartels in the world.

This was going on for 15 years. Then some regulations or price control came on crude. Even now, after 1970, though the whole situation has undergone a change in the international market. There is no control over their transactions and invoice manipulations. These companies, whether they are functioning as branches or whether they are functioning on the manufacturing side as rupee-controlled companies, they are still deceiving this country in their dealings and transactions on prices. They are not showing at what exact price their associates are asking. Burma-Shell and Esso both have branches on the marketing side. Both their refinery companies are legally separate registered companies. Now both of them are not free in their dealings. At what rate crude is procured or purchased actually, is decided by their parent companies. They refused to disclose information such as at what rate they are getting the crude processed through the refinery in this country. These methods help multinational companies not only to transfer profits from one company to another in the same country but from one country to another country also.

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

I have got a lot of experience, as to how these international oil companies have been dealing with these remittances and not only through the channel of prices and the service charges that they levy, but also through other trading activities in the name of own brand. Only recently the Government had to bring a ban on the sales of some accessories of automobiles by Burmah Shell and Esso. These companies were making fabulous profits in their brand names by taking the products manufactured by the Indian concerns. They were doing unauthorised trading by selling some accessories of automobiles. Even with this Bill, how far the Government will be able to take away their profits from unauthorised trading, like automobile accessories made by the foreign oil companies like Burmah-Shell and ESSO, one does not know. One does not know how for the distinction between authorised and unauthorised trading and their profits would be effective. How far this Bill will be able to control it effectively is not known.

I will give another example. Apart from the oil companies, there is another company, an international company, namely, the ICI. The ICI is engaged in manufacturing and I am pointing out this instance to show how even in the manufacturing, there is a necessity to force these international firms to convert themselves into Indian companies and subject themselves to all the regulations of the Indian laws. The ICI has one subsidiary with 55 per cent shareholding interest in the company which is registered in 1961, known as the Chemicals and Fibres of India. It is known as CAFI. This CAFI has 55 per cent ICI shareholding, and the ICI has got a complete hold on the management of this company. This CAFI started production in 1965. It is not a priority production. It is

not at all in the list of essential goods. They are polyester fibre manufactures. In 1965 they started manufacturing. In four years' time, the dividend that was paid by the CAFI was more than the original shareholding capital which was Rs. 294 lakhs. In the first four years, by dividends, they could recover not only the original capital but the company gave to the shareholders two additional bonus shares and expended the capital. A sum of Rs. 2,40,00,000 was added to the capital.

Apart from this, ICI brought influence on the DGTd's department and got expansion. When other Indian entrepreneurs were not getting licence for the manufacture of polyester fibre ICI got an expansion from the original capacity of 2,000 tonnes to 4,500 tonnes and then to 6,100 tonnes. So, these are the activities which are going on in the manufacturing side by the companies. To these international companies we would like that some strong doses are given by amending the present legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: The others also have got to speak, and you should not take their time. Now, M. Madhu Limaye, you have come now, called your name earlier.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरी गाड़ी बहुत देर से आई । मैं कुछ इन्फार्मेशन टाइप कर रहा हूँ । मुझे आखिर में बुलाया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Members of your party have already spoken. We will try to adjust you somewhere. Now, Shri Madhu Limaye,

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि मुझे आखिर में बुलाया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Then, Shri Somnath Chatterjee; for a few minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is very important piece of legislation. It is well known how there are wide spread malpractices in the foreign exchange matters and how there is large-scale drainage of foreign exchange, which is estimated at anything between Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000 crores a year.

The main purpose of any foreign exchange measure is not only conservation of foreign exchange reserves but also proper utilisation of foreign exchange for economic development of the country, by plugging loopholes and stopping drainage. The utility of any foreign exchange law can only be gauged by its impact on the general economic development of the country.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Most of the old provisions had been retained except one or two striking omission which I shall point out later on. Some new provisions have been made which apparently seem very important. I use the word 'apparently' designedly. Some of the new provisions have been inelegantly drafted besides it will be seen that some openings have been made for improper use of the provisions of such loopholes as are there which will make the proper application of the law completely infructuous.

Previously the provision was that no person resident in India shall without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India do any act whereby the control of any business outside India by that resident would be lost. If a resident in India was controlling some business outside India, nothing should be done by which the Indian resident would lose that control. The word previously used was 'control'. That word had a well known jurisdic concept. There are various

ways of controlling and one factor is holding 51 or 50 per cent. The recent company law amendment Bill has made stringent provisions to make this concept of control effective by introducing concepts of some management and group control. But you will be surprised that this Bill makes a very important deviation from the old provision. Clause 26(3) says: no persons resident in India shall in respect of any business outside India whose non-resident interest is 49 per cent or less do any act whereby non-resident interest in it becomes more than 49 per cent. Even when the shareholding interests was less than 49 per cent control could be there. The scope of the previous legislation was much wider but that is now sought to be restricted in this Bill. Control can be exercised by 20 per cent shareholding, 25 per cent shareholding. In Company law we are going to do it at 20 per cent. But why is it allowed now that a firm could go out of control if the shareholding resident interest is less than 49 per cent? Therefore, to a great extent the stringent provisions of the previous Act are being done away with by introducing a provision like clause 26(3). I have given some amendments but because it was late probably they are not being circulated. But I do request the minister to look into it.

Clause 26(4) says:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no transfer of an interest in any business in India made by a person resident outside India to any person also resident outside India shall be valid unless such transfer is confirmed by the Reserve Bank....'.

Mr. Ganesh is very well aware of the recent instance—I have been approaching him in this matter—of the take-over of Metro Cinema by means of transfers between an American concern and a Swiss concern. The minister admitted on the floor of the House

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

that it is a shady transaction. The persons trying to corner the company are speculators of an international group. Even then it was said that the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act did not make adequate provision to deal with such a situation. But what lesson have we learnt? We are maintaining here identical provisions. In the case of clause 26(3) we have made it less stringent. So far as clause 26(4) is concerned, we have got a glaring instance before us. Litigation is going on the Calcutta High Court and in my own humble way I am trying to stop the take-over. But the Government is a silent spectator. An Indian person taking advantage of the transfer of shares between two foreigners is taking control of Metro Cinema in Calcutta by means of a power of attorney only and the Government here cannot do anything! When we are changing the law and supposedly taking steps to make it more effective to stop such take-overs through machinations or manipulations in the foreign exchange market, we do not learn any lesson and we do not make any provision whatsoever to tackle such situations when we are having a new bill on the anvil. I again request the minister to look into this. Probably my amendment will not come up...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why did you not send your amendments in time?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I agree I should have done it earlier, but sometimes compelling reasons are there.

The previous Act of 1947 did not define who was a resident in India and who was not. For the first time in this Bill we are trying to define it. This is a very important concept. So far it was left to judicial determination whether somebody was a resident in India or not according to the facts of a particular case. Now for the first time an attempt is being made in this Bill to define it. Kindly see page 3

clause 2(p) (i). (a) is for taking up employment outside India and (b) is for carrying on outside India a business or vocation outside India. (c) is very interesting. It says:

"(c) for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay outside India for an uncertain period".

Now, what is "an uncertain period"? If somebody goes out of India, makes arrangements to stay only for two months and during that period he enters into manipulative and speculative transactions in foreign exchange, is it staying outside India for a certain period or an uncertain period? He will say, "I have gone out of India only for two months and that was not for employment, vocations or business purpose". Then, is it covered by clause (c) or not? In my submission, the term "uncertain period" will introduce so much uncertainty that the purpose of the Bill will be frustrated to a very great extent.

With regard to persons who will be treated as citizens of India or residents of India, on the top of page 4, similar language has been used. Suppose a person comes back to India and says "I have come back to stay here only for two months" and he is able to establish that he will stay here only for two months. That will not be an uncertain period. Kindly consider the seriousness of it. A foreigner can come here for two or three months and he is allowed to stay here for that period. There is no question of uncertainty about it. He will be outside the scope of this provision and he can do anything he likes. That is why I have suggested that some time-limit should be put be it one month or two months or whatever is desirable and proper. Otherwise, the whole purpose of this Bill will be frustrated.

Kindly see the many loopholes that have been allowed by this Bill. Clause 11 says:

"Where the Reserve Bank considers it necessary or expedient in

the public interest so to do in respect of any asset in India held by or accruing to or transferred to or to be transferred to, either a person resident outside India or a person intending to become resident outside India, it may impose a condition that the said asset shall not be transferred, assigned, pledged, charged or dealt with in any manner whatsoever except in accordance with any general or special permission, which may be granted conditionally or otherwise by the Reserve Bank."

It imposes an obligation on the Reserve Bank *suo motu* to make an order with regard to particular assets in India. Therefore, any foreigner, any person can transfer any assets to a non-resident or a person residing outside India without the permission of the Reserve Bank. It is only when the Reserve Bank comes to know of a particular transfer that it tries to impose some conditions. The initiative has to be taken by the Reserve Bank. Why not make a provision that no assets contemplated in clause 11 can be transferred without the permission of the Reserve Bank so that the Reserve Bank will have absolute control over it? In that case, if anybody *bona fide* wants to make a transfer there will be no difficulty. But if any foreigner or non-resident wants to make any transfer of any asset he should get the prior permission of the Reserve Bank. Otherwise, how can the Reserve Bank know of all the transfers taking place all over the country between residents and non-residents? It is impossible. Therefore, it leaves us with the impression that these loopholes have been made in this Bill so that these provisions can be violated with impunity by persons who are interested in utilising the foreign exchange law, namely, the business tycoons, the foreign tycoons and their collaborators in this country, for their own purpose.

Then, kindly see clause 24. It says:

"No person resident in India shall, except with the general or

special permission of the Reserve Bank, settle, or make a gift of, any property so that a person who at the time of the settlement or the making of the gift is resident outside India, elsewhere than in the territories notified in this behalf by the Reserve Bank, will have an interest in the property, or exercise any power for payment in favour of a person who at the time of the exercise of the power is resident outside India, elsewhere than in such notified territories;"

So, without the Reserve Bank's permission, no person who is a resident in India can transfer a property or settle a property with a person who is resident outside India. But kindly see the proviso—it is very interesting—which says:

"Provided that any settlement or gift made or any power exercised as aforesaid without the permission of the Reserve Bank shall not be invalid merely on the ground that such permission has not been obtained."

The substantive part of the clause says that no transfer shall be made without the Reserve Bank's permission and the proviso says, if such permission is not taken, it will not invalidate the transaction. What sort of application of mind has been there I do not know. With all respect to all persons concerned, I think, these are very great lacunae in the Bill which should be taken note of.

Again, kindly see clause 25. This is an important provision which has been incorporated in the Bill namely, the restriction on holding of immovable property outside India. No person resident in India can hold property outside India. But you see the proviso. It says:

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the acquisition or transfer of any such immovable property by way of a lease for a period not exceeding five years."

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

It is very easy to take advantage of the proviso. Anybody can have a lease for five years and, with one day gap, he can take another lease for five years. Again, with one day gap, he can take another lease for five years. It will be almost a perpetual lease. The whole object is to allow the lease for five years to be entered into without the Reserve Bank's permission. But that can be abused in a very simple manner. It does not require much ingenuity. Therefore, my submission is that some time-limit should be imposed, not exceeding five years in the aggregate, or the Reserve Bank's permission should be taken. If the Reserve Bank in an appropriate case, feels that the permission should be granted, let them take the permission. Why do you keep it as a lease for five years and then make it completely nugatory and infructuous? It will defeat the very purpose of the Act.

Clause 26 is the most important part of the Bill....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish you had been the only speaker from your party. I could have given you more time. This is the tragedy. You may try to conclude now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly see sub-clause (3) which refers to 49 per cent share-holding. Then, kindly see sub-clause (7) which refers to 40 per cent share-holding. What is the rationale behind this differentiation in the percentage of share-holding. In one case, it is 49 per cent and, in another case, it is 40 per cent. Again, *Explanation* 1 of clause 7 refers to 49 per cent. I am not going into details. Other hon. Members have submitted on that that 40 per cent or 49 per cent is a large share-holding. It is very seldom that one would find that they have to have 40 or 49 per cent share-holding to exercise control. They are exercising control with much lesser share-holding. Therefore, it should not have exceeded beyond 25 per cent unless

our intention is to surrender our very valuable rights and interests to foreigners.

I would submit to the hon. Minister to take this into consideration and reduce the percentage of share-holding. This is a very important aspect. You will see that all foreign banking companies are being excluded from the ambit of this Bill. It has been pointed out how these foreign banks are misusing their position and power that they are holding. They have been established in this country long before Independence. Our Indian banks had to compete with them. After nationalisation, no doubt, our Indian banks are making progress. Why should we leave foreign banks outside the purview of this Bill? Why should they not have to take permission from the Reserve Bank, apart from the Banking Regulations Act, for the purpose of opening branches? We have heard the other day that the National and Grindleys Bank are paying a huge amount by way of consultancy services to the First National City Bank of New York. Why should they be permitted? Is the Reserve Bank permitting them? We know how the new banks are opened, how repatriation of profits and resources is made. Why should they be allowed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point was made by Shri Indrajit Gupta. Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I submit that these very important lacunae should be taken note of and attempts should be made to rectify them.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balsore): The subject of today is very interesting inasmuch as it brings to the fore of the House the very pivot of our economy. The Government of India has almost decided to scrap more than Rs. 400 crores in the implementation of various projects due to the economic crisis that

we are facing today. But unfortunately the loopholes in the matter of conservation of foreign exchange, in the matter of catching hold of the racketeers who indulge in these malpractices, have brought loss to us to the tune of a few thousand crores of rupees. Presently, our country will be importing foodgrains for more than Rs. 560 crores. When we are faced with this, we should pay more and more attention to conserving our foreign exchange.

As a student of economics, we know that, when the transfer of power was made, when the Britishers left India, we had a lot of foreign exchange in the shape of Sterling balances and that has dwindled to such an extent that India is now left with nothing. Our endeavour was to support more producers of luxury goods so much so the foreign capitalists and big business houses in foreign countries found a virgin soil in our country.

Foreign companies which are operating in India have made enormous profits; I would just read out a few figures to show the extent: Beecham (India) Ltd. earned Rs. 5.86 lakhs, Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. Rs. 26.16 lakhs, Ciba (India) Ltd. Rs. 19.93 lakhs, Burroughs Wellcome and Co. Rs. 7.51 lakhs, Glaxo Laboratories Rs. 62.20 lakhs, Hindustan Lever Rs. 129.23 lakhs, Britannia Biscuit Rs. 12.03 lakhs, Coca Cola Export Corporation Rs. 43.83 lakhs, India Tobacco Co. Rs. 143.61 lakhs, Gramophone Co. of India Ltd. Rs. 5.07 lakhs, Swedish Match Co. Rs. 23.99 lakhs. I can read out a lot more. It is just to bring the point that these are the foreign companies which are earning huge profits and are repatriating huge sums to their countries.

The drain of foreign exchange is not only limited to profits, dividends and royalties, but we also willingly pay huge sums for use of foreign trade names. I do not know what is the attraction involved in foreign trade names. In India we have Tata

Mercedes trucks. There has been no less attraction for Tata trucks as far as buyers are concerned. We had Vespa scooters before, but now we have Bajaj scooters. And I do not think that there has been any lack of attraction for Bajaj scooters.

Why should we pay huge sums for these foreign trade marks? The devices to siphon off India's foreign exchange include accounting fictions like pro-rata sharing of head office and administrative office expenses. While the Income-tax Department mercilessly checks each item of expenditure by Indian firms it allows national expenditure like H.O. and A.O. contributions in foreign exchange where Indian Branches of foreign companies are concerned.

All remittances are not directly made with the consent of Reserve Bank of India. Methods and techniques employed to increase the remittances in foreign exchange have not yet been carefully investigated. Such a study of foreign exchange transactions is bound to reveal the colossal nature of the exodus of precious foreign exchange through dubious means.

Sir, we know of the much talked about underinvoicing and overinvoicing. Sometimes we come across some such things. And big foreign houses have also been hauled up. And there has been a search by the C.I.D. We do not know what happened thereafter. But, it is a fact that this underinvoicing and overinvoicing has eaten up the very nerve of our economy. In the Joint Committee on the Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill, there is a very interesting dialogue between one of the biggest tycoons—Shri Babubhai Chinai—and our Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This is what Shri Chinai says:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you quoting from the Rajya Sabha proceedings?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: I am quoting from the evidence before the Select Committee.

"Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, M.P.: Is the Ministry of Foreign Trade aware that there are some Branches of Foreign Companies who under-invoice imports also and thus get large imports and adjust the difference under the Head Office and Administrative Office Expenses and whether this practice adversely affects genuine Indian importers?"

"Shri Y. T. Shah, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade: We have not had occasions to study the behaviour of any group. In other words, we have not made any study, whether who indulges in under invoicing etc."

Sir, those are items pertaining to foreign exchange. Our dynamic Minister is here; our progressive Minister is here who is committed to socialism. He must gear up the department to see that there is no lacuna in the Bill or loophole by which these traders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You make your suggestions in what way that should be done.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: I say these loopoles somehow or other should be checked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In what way?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: This leakage is estimated to be the order of Rs. 240 crores each year. Even when the law is enacted and enforced, remittances under various genuine and cooked up heads like royalties, capitalised value of trade marks technical fees, head office and administrative office expenses will continue. The fact that no company wise records of remittances are kept adds to the confusion which only helps foreign companies operating in

India and deprives us of crores of rupees in foreign exchange every year. All this calls for a new look on the part of Reserve Bank of India. It must have a new look as to how to check all these things. I would submit that a policy in regard to the maximum levels of repatriation must be laid down. Foreign companies should not be allowed to remit more than 10 per cent of the capital invested in India. This should cover all heads under which remittances are permitted. Secondly, I suggest that the foreign companies should not be allowed to expand their activities in the field of consumer goods and stifle Indian companies. My third point is this. Marketing of goods in foreign brand name should be stopped. The companies using the foreign brand names should be compelled to drop these names when their agreements are due for renewal. Now I shall take two more minutes.

I put a few questions during the last three or four months about one Mr. Kalyan Kumar Bosu who is well known as a racketeer in India. The answer given to me is this that investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement has not been completed. Whenever a question is asked about Shri Kalyan Kumar the reply given is that the case has not yet been completed. Month after month this is the type of reply that I am getting. When the investigation has not been completed, how long the Directorate of Enforcement can go on should also be told to us. How, he says that it would be done quickly.

Now another question that I want to put before the Minister is this. A lot of curiosity has been raised in the people of India who this Bosu is. He suddenly came to the notice of the people. He has bought Shaw Wallace & Co. worth Rs. 4 crores. I do not know whether he is a benami-dar or a real purchaser. This question has to be solved quickly because, in his letter to the Prime Minister as also to Members of Parliament, he is

creating an impression that he has come to India with huge sums of money to give employment.

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a separate question. You may say how this Bill ought to take care of cases like that. That would be better.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: I have put it before the Minister.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I would like to make a submission. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has just arrived. This is an important Bill. As a matter of fact, I find that even after the lunch hour is over, not even 50 Members are present in the House. I am not saying only about Government and members of the ruling party, I am saying even about other parties. They must remain present also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung.—

Yes, now there is quorum. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरी राय में यह जो विदेशी नुद्रा को नियमित करने के विधेयक को मंत्री महोदय लाए हैं यह अपूर्ण है, अधूरा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक व्यापक विधेयक सदन के सामने उनको रखना चाहिए था। हमारे देश को आजाद हुए 26 साल हो गए हैं और इन 26 सालों में हम सुनते आ रहे हैं कि विश्व के औद्योगिक देश अ विकसित राष्ट्रों की मदद कर रहे हैं। लेकिन एक फ्रांसीसी लेखक ने अपनी किताब में यह सिद्ध किया है कि पिछले 26 वर्षों में उत्तर गोलार्ध के उत्तरी हिस्से में रहने वाले जो देश हैं, अमरीका से जापान तक उन्होंने अ विकसित

देशों को मदद करने के बजाय अ विकसित देशों ने पिछले 26 सालों में इन विकसित देशों की मदद की है। यानी हमारी सम्पत्ति इन देशों में चली जा रही है। निर्यात व्यापार में अ विकसित देश बड़े पैमाने पर कच्चा माल भेजते हैं, प्राइमरी प्राइमरियस भेजते हैं और उन में हम लॉग पीसे जाने हैं। बाहर से जो माल आता है उसके दाम के मनमाने ढंग से बढ़ाते हैं क्योंकि शक्तिशाली कारपारेशन है, शक्तिशाली देश है। उस में हमारा शोषण होता है। अ विकसित देशों के जो अन्तर्गत के संघर्ष हैं उनका फायदा उठा कर उनको वे मेमे हथियार बेचते हैं जो जंक है, जो फेंकने लायक हैं। जैसे ईरान को दिए गए हैं। वियतनाम की लड़ाई के बाद अमरीका को इन हथियारों की जरूरत नहीं रह गई थी, इनका उसको कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं करना था, उनको ईरान अच्छा मिल गया और उनको उन्होंने बेचना शुरू कर दिया। पढ़ने दो महायुद्धों के बीच में हथियारों का व्यापार करने वाली कम्पनियों के बारे में और पूँजीपतियों के बारे में एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता था मर्चेंट्स आफ डैय। आजकल पूँजीपति नहीं है। अब सरकारें स्वयं हथियारों का व्यापार करके मर्चेंट्स आफ डैय बन गए हैं। चौथा शोषण का तरीका यह है कि अ विकसित देशों में विकसित देशों ने जो पूँजी लगाई है, जो शाखाएँ खोली हैं उनकी मार्फत बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर क्या लेटिन अमरीका और क्या अफ्रीका और क्या एशिया से बड़ी रकमों औद्योगिक देशों में चली जा रही हैं। पाँचवाँ शोषण यह है कि हम लोग वैज्ञानिक को तैयार करने के लिए, इंजीनियरों को तथा डाक्टरों आदि को तैयार करने के लिए, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं और पढ़ने बिखने के बाद चूँकि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में कोई गतिशीलता नहीं है, विकास की शक्ति नहीं है, इन लोगों का इस्तेमाल हम लोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बड़ी मात्रा में इनके प्रशिक्षण पर खर्चा हम लोग कर रहे हैं और वे बाहर जा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इन्कार करेंगे कि इंग्लैंड

की जो हैल्व सर्विस है क्या यह भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी डाक्टरों के ऊपर नहीं चल रही है ? क्या इनको प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का काम हम लोगों ने नहीं किया है ? इस तरह और भी बहुत से तराकों से अविकसित देशों का शोषण किया जा रहा है । हम लोग आशा करते थे कि जिस देश में स्वदेशी का नारा दिया आजादी के बाद वह देश स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और विदेशी कम्पनियों के द्वारा जो लूट की जा रही है उसके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कोई समुचित कार्यक्रम बनाएगा । लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि 26 साल के बाद भी इस तरह का सरकार के पास कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है ।

पिछले सप्ताह मैंने दो प्रश्न वित्त मंत्री जी से किए थे । लेकिन कुछ आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को संरक्षण भी देगे ? सवाल एक पूछा जाता है और जबाब दूसरा ही दिया जाता है । इस में बड़ी चाल की नौकरशाही की रहती है मंत्रियों को फुसत कहाँ है हमारे प्रश्न को पढ़ने की ? आज नौकरशाही के सामने मंत्री वित्कुल शय्य, जीरो बन गए हैं । उनकी विषयों पर पकड़ नहीं है । उनके पास समय नहीं है । इसके चलते ये नौकरशाह उनको घुमाते हैं और ये घुम रहे हैं, चक्कर काट रहे । मेरा सवाल क्या था ? सवाल यह था कि :

"Whether Government have considered that these experts in terms of fiscal resources plus funds repatriated to the tune of 80 per cent constitute a drain on the country?"

मैंने डैन आन दी कंट्री कहा, डैन आन फोरन एक्सचेंज रिसोसिस नहीं कहा । आफ फर्क समझते हैं ही इसका ।

लेकिन जवाब क्या आता है इनका ?

"The question of drain of foreign exchange does not arise as this would result in a net foreign exchange income of 20 per cent of export earnings after remittances on all accounts (imports, profits, expenses)."

इसका मतलब यह है कि उत्तर देने वाला व्यक्ति मेरे प्रश्न को ही नहीं समझा या बहुत अच्छी तरह समझा और इसलिए उन्होंने उसको छिगाने का प्रयास किया । कहे का यह मतलब था कि जैसे कोका कोला है, आप उनको तीन किस्म के लाइसेंस इस वक्त दे रहे हैं । यूजर्स लाइसेंस तो आप सब को देते हैं और आपकी यह नीति है कि धीरे धीरे यूजर्स लाइसेंस की रकम कम कर दी जाए । फिर आप पहले प्राइमरी देते थे निर्यात व्यापार को । लेकिन डालर के अवमूल्यन के बाद आपने नई नीति अपनाई और आप पोर्ट रिपैनेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस देने लगे, और कोका कोला कम्पनी को आप एड हाक लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं । यानी जब रिपैनेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस कम कर दिया गया, साढ़े चार प्रतिशत तक लाया गया, तो श्री मुन्नहमम्य ने इस सदन में कहा कि सात लाख रुपये का एड हाक लाइसेंस हम ने कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को दे दिया है । मतलब यह है कि सदस्यों के दबाव में सरकार एक सही निर्णय करती है और मेम्बरों को आश्वस्त करती है कि हमने आप की बात को मान लिया है, रिपैनेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस की बीच प्रतिशत में घटा कर साढ़े चार प्रतिशत कर दिया है, और बीच में वह एड हाक लाइसेंस देती देती है ।

जयपुर से लौटने के बाद मेरा सारा समय इस रैंड बुक का अध्ययन करने में चला गया । मैं ने देखा कि इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री में जो डिजाइन और कन्सल्टिंग फर्म हैं, उन के अलावा सरकार ने और किसी को भी एड हाक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया । खाली कोका कोला कम्पनी उस की लाइली बन गई है । उस को वह एड हाक लाइसेंस देती है । इस तरह वह सदस्यों के साथ धोखा धड़ी करती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में इस का कोई स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे ?

मैं आप का ध्यान अपने दूसरे प्रश्न की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में मैं ने विभिन्न मदों में जो विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजी जाती है, उस के बारे में जानकारी चाही ।

उन्होंने हम को जानकारी दी है काहे के बारे में, प्राफिट्स, डिविडेण्ड्स। टेकनिकल नौ-हाक फीस, रायलटीज और हंड आफिस एक्स-पेंसिज। लेकिन उन कम्पनियों के इन के अलावा विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजने के पचासों तरीके अपनाये हैं। उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। अगर एक भी डालर, या विदेशी मुद्रा इस देश से बाहर जायेगी, तो रिजर्व बैंक के पास उस की इत्तिला होनी चाहिए। तो फिर मंत्री महोदय की और से यह जवाब कैसे आता है? इस का क्या मतलब है? तो रिजर्व बैंक क्या कर रहा है? मेरी राय में यहां से जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा किसी भी नाम पर बाहर जाये, उस की इत्तिला रिजर्व बैंक को होनी चाहिए। तो रिजर्व बैंक के पास यह इत्तिला क्यों नहीं है? सरकार के पास क्यों नहीं है? सरकार हम को यह इत्तिला क्यों नहीं दे रही है?

इस विधेयक में बहुत से विषय हैं। एक बात के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय को जरूर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रांड नेमज के बारे में मेरा जो संशोधन था, उस को उन्होंने मंजूर किया। लेकिन जब इस संशोधन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से मैं ने बात की, तो उन्होंने तीन अफसरों को ला कर बिठाया था। और उन लोगों का जो रबैया रहा, कैसे मंत्री महोदय इस बात को बर्दास्त करते हैं; मेरी समझ नहीं आता। अगर मैं उन की जगह पर होता, तो पहले तो मैं उन को निकाल कर बाहर करता। (व्यवधान) कैसे व्यवहार करना है, उन को उस का कोई तरीका नहीं है। एक दलील भी वे मेरे संशोधन के विपक्ष में नहीं दे सकें। अन्त में वित्त मंत्री को भी मानना पड़ा और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस पर विचार करूंगा।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): May I say a word about it? I think it is very unfair on the part of the hon. Member to say this. In this case, the hon. Member had asked for an appointment, and when he came to see me, some officials of the Ministry were

with me, and I asked the hon. Member 'Would you mind if the officers sit here?'. The hon. Member in fact shook hands with them.

(व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य ने कहा मैं उन को बाहर निकाल देता।

I am not such an immodest person. If he had objection to their presence, he could have said so.

श्री मधु लिमये : अफसरों में मिलने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। उन के रहने पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से तर्क तक करने के बजाय अड़ग डालते हैं :-

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is interpreting things in a way which affects the mutual relationship. After all, both of us are Members of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : जिस ढंग से प्रशासन चल रहा है और मंत्रियों तथा पालियामेंट का नियंत्रण खत्म होता जा रहा है, उस के बारे में मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that when we fight over here, let us fight on a certain plane, and not drag in these officers here. Why should they be dragged in here?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। मैं तो साधारण दृष्टिकोण की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह सिद्धान्त का विषय है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am on my legs. It is for the Government to take care of its officers.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं। यह पालियामेंट का भी काम है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may tell Shri Limaye that I shall not permit any government officer being elevated into a subject of controversy in this House. It is for the Minister to take care of them. I do not think that it is proper to drag in the officers.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

(Interruptions) Order, please. If he thinks that this House will be brought to that level that we shall discuss...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। मैं अपनी मर्यादा में बोल रहा हूँ। (इयवान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. You can censure the Government, but I think we are doing an injustice to this House if we drag in officers as subjects of controversy....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

It is for the Government to discipline its own officers....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

It is for Government to take care of and discipline its own officers.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I do not agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Government cannot discipline its own officers, there should be some other way of dealing with the Government.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What rule are you going by? You are exceeding your authority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the dignity of this House....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What dignity?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am trying to uphold the dignity of this House and I say again that no officer should be elevated to the position of becoming a subject of discussion in this House.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Under what rule are you saying this?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने किसी अफसर का नाम नहीं लिया है। मैं अपनी मर्यादा के अन्दर काम कर रहा हूँ। आप अपनी मर्यादा के अन्दर काम कीजिये।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayvilkil): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him go on. There is no point of order.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Are the officers above Parliament?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I would like the members to understand English. I am not so good in English. I have used the word 'elevation'.

AN HON. MEMBER: What does it mean

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Consult the dictionary.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): On a point of order pertaining to....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is disposed of. The hon. member can go on.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि जो संशोधन मैं ने रखा था, उस के बारे में एक भी दलील ये अफसर लोग नहीं दे सके। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर मेरी गलती है, तो वे बतायें। लेकिन बिना दलील दिये हट करना कि नहीं, हमारी बात सही है, इस को मैं तर्क नहीं समझता हूँ। यह बहस नहीं है। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस संशोधन को मान लिया।

*यह संशोधन रखने का कारण क्या है? आज हमारे देश में कई विदेशी कंपनियों की

शाखायें हैं और इन शाखाओं ने अपना प्रभाव बहुत अधिक जमाया है। जैसे, कोलगेट-पामालिव ने डेढ़ लाख रुपये की पूंजी लगा कर गत साल 58 लाख रुपया मुनाफा कमाया है। क्या हो रहा है? हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी देशी कम्पनियां हैं, उन को ये सीधे तो स्वाहा नहीं कर सकतीं। इस लिए वे उन कम्पनियों की उत्पादन-शक्ति, कैपेसिटी, का इस्तेमाल अपना माल बनाने के लिए कर रही हैं। कोलगेट पामओलिव का साबून, शर्म की बात है कि टाटा आयल कम्पनी तैयार करती हैं। टाटा जैसा उद्योगपति कोलगेट पामओलिव कम्पनी का साबून तैयार करता है। इंडियन टूबको कम्पनी बड़ो मर्लिन नेशनल कम्पनी की शाखा है, सबसिडिरी कम्पनी है या जी भी कहिए, वह क्या करती है? आज भारत में जितनी भी भारतीय सिगरेट कम्पनियां हैं, एक या दो को छोड़ कर सारी देशी कम्पनियां आइटीसी के ब्रांड की सिगरेट तैयार करने का काम करती हैं। यह एक सिद्धांत की बात मैं कह रहा हूं।

सिगर कम्पनी है सिलाई की मशीन बनाने वाली। आप लोगों को पता होगा कि शाहदरा में 'संसार' सिलाई की मशीन बनती है। हापुड़ में 'सहारा' मशीन बनती है। लुधियाना में बहुत छोटे छोटे लोग सिलाई की मशीन बनाते हैं सिगर कम्पनी क्या करती है। इस सारे माल के ऊपर अपने ब्रैंड का नाम चढ़ा देती है। क्या यह उपभोगताओं को ठगने का कार्य नहीं है? अपने ब्रैंड का नाम दे कर मुनाफा कमाना यह काम सिगर कम्पनी करती है, आईटीसी करती है, कोलगेट पामओलिव कम्पनी करती है। सरकार की यह घोषित नीति है कि जिन कम्पनियों के साथ फारेन कोलेबोरेशन एग्रीमेंट्स हैं धीरे धीरे उनको समाप्त किया जाए और विदेशी ब्रांड का नाम इस्तेमाल न किया जाये। टाटा मरसिडीज बैज ट्रक होता था। आपने मना किया कि मरसिडीज बैज नाम का इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। टाटा का ट्रक आज भी बारह तरह हजार के प्रीमियम से बिक रहा है। वैस्पा के साथ वजाज का पर फारेन कोलेबोरेशन एग्रीमेंट

था। आज वैस्पा का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। बजाज स्कूटर फिर भी प्रीमियम से बिक रहा है। उसी तरह फीयट कम्पनी के साथ प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल का एग्रीमेंट था। आज फीयट नाम का इस्तेमाल बन्द हो गया है। प्रीमियर प्रेजिडेंट गाड़ी प्रीमियम पर बिक रही है। तो यह तो हम देख रहे हैं कि ब्रांड नाम का क्या हो रहा है। अभी एक मोपेट का सवाल है। यानी आटोमोबाइल और ट्रक के लिए तो आपने ब्रांड नाम को बन्द कर दिया लेकिन एक कोयम्बटूर की मोपेट बनाने वाली कम्पनी है। उस का एक फ्रेंच फर्म के साथ कोलेबोरेशन एग्रीमेंट है। इस के ऊपर मैंने एक प्रश्न किया, क्योंकि मोपेट पूर्णतया स्वदेशी तकनीक से भी तैयार हो रहा है। कई कम्पनियां बना रही हैं। लेकिन इस कोयम्बटूर की कम्पनी के ऊपर हमारे औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री शायद मेहर-बान हैं। इसलिये हवी इंडस्ट्रीज के मंत्री ने मेरे पत्र के उत्तर में कहा है कि इनका फारेन कोलेबोरेशन और चार साल एक्सटेंड करने की इजाजत हम ने दी है। क्यों दी है? क्या आपके वित्त मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध इसमें नहीं आता? फारेन कोलेबोरेशन एग्रीमेंट्स के चलते आपका पैसा क्या बाहर नहीं जाएगा? आप स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए विदेशी पूंजी के प्रभाव से इनको मुक्त करें। यह ब्रांड नाम का मैंने उदाहरण भाव दिया। और भी बहुत से गलत काम हो रहे हैं जैसे ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी है यह गर्लैक्सो और हारलिव्स नाम का इस्तेमाल करती है। इसके बारे में भी मैं मंत्री जी को लिख चुका हूं। गर्लैक्सो को और हारलिव्स को आपने बिस्कुट बनाने का कोई मैनुफैक्चरिंग लाइसेंस नहीं दिया है लेकिन इनका नाम बराबर इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और इनके नाम पर ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी बिस्कुट बना रही है, वे बिक रहे हैं और गर्लैक्सो और हारलिव्स का उसके लिए पैसा मिल रहा है। यह विदेशी मुद्रा की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी है। इसलिए इस संशोधन का मैंने रखा।

इन कम्पनियों ने और क्या तरीके अपनाये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं ये देखिए। इनको भारत में कम्पनी कानून के तहत रजिस्टर करना चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमने क्यों संशोधन रखे? इसलिए कि वे ये कम्पनियाँ पचासों ऐसे उपायबुद्ध निका-लती है जिनसे वे विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजती हैं, जैसे कोका कोला की ही बात लीजिये। उन्होंने क्या क्या तरीके अपनाये आप जरा देख लें। एक तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिस एक्सप्रेस के नाम पर ये पैसा भेजते हैं, फिर ये हैड आफिस एक्सप्रेस नाम पर भेजते हैं और इसके आधार क्या है? रिजर्व बैंक कहता है कि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का सर्टिफिकेट ले आओ आपको इजाजत मिल जाएगी। अब इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट इसके बारे में क्या जानता है। केवल अमरीका में इस तरह इंटरनल रेवेन्यू का कोई नियम है इसलिये हम यहां भी इसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं लेकिन यहां हो क्या रहा है? एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सप्रेस, हैड आफिस एक्सप्रेस और रिजर्व बैंक आफिस एक्सप्रेस इन एक्सप्रेसिस के नाम पर विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जा रही है। जिस देश में टैक्सेशन कम होता है, अगर इटली में कम है तो ये एक्सप्रेसिस इटली के नाम पर, हालैंड में कम है तो उसके नाम पर, लंदन में कम है तो उसके नाम पर दिखाये जाते हैं। आप बताएं कि इन सब खर्चों का, एक्सप्रेसिस की परिभाषा क्या है? जो पूंजी भारत में लगी उसका निरीक्षण करना यही तो इनके कार्यालयों का काम है। इस काम के लिए देखिये, मैं आपको बताता हूं, हैड आफिस एक्सप्रेस रायल्टी का ही एक दूसरा विकल्प है। यह रायल्टी ही है। कोका कोला की चार साल की फिशर्ज 1968 से मेरे पास हैं। नॉ परसेंट बराबर चला जा रहा है। यह रायल्टी का ही दूसरा रूप है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिस एक्सप्रेस देखें। 1970 में पांच लाख था और 1971 में 42 लाख हो गया, डेढ़ प्रति-शत से बढ़ कर आठ प्रतिशत हो गया। कोई मजाब थोड़े ही है? इसीलिए गुस्सा आ रहा है। वह सब हो क्या हो रहा है? सुपरविजन के लिए कहीं इतना खर्चा बढ़ जाता है 5 लाख से

42 लाख। यह विशुद्ध लूट चल रही है। इस का अभी तक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। क्योंकि राज्य सभा में शायद वड़े प्रेमपूर्वक रिश्ते इनके सदस्यों से होते हैं। लेकिन जहां सार्वजनिक सवाल आते हैं उन में प्रेमपूर्वक बातें का क्या सवाल है। एक बात और अभी तक पता नहीं चली। लगभग 1 लाख से थोड़ा कम कोका कोला कम्पनी का लाइसेंस था। एकाएक किसी अफसर ने—अब आप कहियेगा कि किसी अफसर का नाम मत लीजिए, तो बताएं यह किस ने किया, जवाब मिलना चाहिए, उस को एडवाइस लाइसेंस दिये गए और एक साल में जो एक यूजर्स लाइसेंस मिलता था, वह एक साल में दो मिलने लगा। कितनी कम्पनियों को दो लाइसेंस देते हैं? रेड बुक में इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान है? इस का अभी तक जवाब नहीं मिला है कि यह डबल लाइसेंस किस की स्वीकृति से कोका कोला कम्पनी को दिए गए। अभी तक जवाब नहीं मिला। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाबी भाषण में इस का भी खुलासा करें। इसी तरह मैंने जो कहा कि 7 लाख का एड-वाइस लाइसेंस इन को क्यों दिया गया इसका भी खुलासा करें।

ये सारे तथ्य मैं आप के सामने इसलिये ला रहा हूं कि मेरा जो दूसरा संशोधन है जिस के बारे में तरफ़ तरफ़ के आक्षेप उठाए गए, आपने यह आश्वासन दिया है, प्रधान मंत्री के सामने सभी सदस्यों की मुलाकात हुई, उस में यह खर्चा हुई और तब यह आश्वासन सरकार के द्वारा दिया गया कि कम से कम कन्ज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री में विदेशी कम्पनियों की जो शाखाएं हैं उन को इंडियन कम्पनीज एक्ट के तहत रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए इम बाध्य करेंगे। वित्त मंत्री ने मुझको कहा कि कंब नेट के इस्टि-मेशन इस के बारे में जाएंगे। मैंने यह मांग की है कि जो भी इस्टिमेशन दिये जाएंगे वह सदन के सामने आप रखें ताकि हमें पता चले। क्यों कि यदि वित्त मंत्रालय को या रिजर्व बैंक को इस में विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार आप देंगे तो विवेक-हीन दृष्टि से ही इन का इस्तेमाल होगा।...

(व्यवधान)... थोड़ा समय बढ़ा दीजिये । मेरा तो अभी पांचवा हिस्सा भी खत्म नहीं हो पाया । ... (व्यवधान)... तो ठीक है मैं अर्मेन्डमेंट्स और थर्ड रीडिंग पर बोलूंगा ।

अन्त में मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि विदेशी जो बड़े बैंक्स हैं उन को बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन एक्ट से आप ने मुक्ति दी फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन से भी उन को आप ने मुक्त किया, तो आप यह सब सहूलियतें उन को क्यों दे रहे हैं? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहेंगे कि यह पहला कदम है और इस के बारे में एक व्यापक विधेयक लेकर वे आएंगे तब इन सब बातों पर विचार करेंगे तब तो कोई एक बात होती है । लेकिन जब तक कोई ऐसा आश्वासन नहीं देते तब तक मेरा आग्रह है कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेरी पावर विवेकवादीन अधि-कार इस जो है डिस्क्रिमिनेरी शब्द से मूझ बड़ी है । मेरा यह अनुभव है और मैंने थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के समय भी कहा था कि अफसरशाही इतनी हमारे ऊपर छा रही है कि 222 प्रतिशत उन की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है सेकेन्ड पे कमीशन और थर्ड पे कमीशन के बीच में, यह तो मैं ने आप से कहा था मंत्री के बारे में वह कहते हैं कि मंत्री तो कैजुअल नबरर हैं, आते हैं, जाते हैं, लेकिन हम तो यहां हैं और जो आई० ए० एस० हैं उन को तो कोई हटा ही नहीं सकता । इस लिए मैं तो पार्लियामेंट की प्रतिष्ठा डिगनीटी को ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयास कर रहा हूं आप इन बातों को क्यों नहीं समझते लोकतन्त्र तभी अच्छा चलगा, जब मंत्री अपने विभागों पर अच्छा नियन्त्रण करेंगे और पार्लियामेंट मंत्री और उनके विभागों पर अच्छी तरह से नियंत्रण रख सकेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I should not be misunderstood. The role and functioning of the bureaucracy, we can discuss. What I was saying was, individual officers should not be brought in here, whether you name them or not.

श्री मन्त्रि लिमय : मैंने किसी के बारे में नाम

नकर नहीं कहा है । मन्त्रे उन से कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. By and large there has been agreement that as far as regulation of foreign exchange is concerned, this has been a substantially forward step in trying to curb the drain or suppression of the foreign exchange earned by this country and its nationals. In trying to regulate or control foreign exchange, I think many hon. members went substantially beyond the brief inasmuch as an attempt was made to link up this Bill with the economic policies of this government on the national as well as international plane. On the floor of this august House, I had once the rare opportunity to ask the Finance Minister, where India is in the present decade opting out for a stage of economic isolationism. It was with reference to remittances of profits outside by cigarette manufacturers. At that time, if I remember correctly, the minister had been good enough to reply that that would be an extreme position to define the present phase as economic isolationism. I, therefore, feel in the present context, to bring in the entire gamut of the economic policies that this country will be following whether within or outside would be going a bit too far. There are multi-nation corporations. For example, one of the giants in the USA, the General Motors, has got a budget which is slightly higher than, if not very much higher than, the budget of the Government of India. We have also seen that in respect of the manufacture of automobiles even communist countries like Russia have entered into collaboration with the advanced western countries. There are also indications that even communist China will be entering into collaboration with the advanced industries of Japan.

Under the circumstances, I would like to say that regarding our policy in respect of taking capital aid, in respect of collaboration in regard to either technology or instruments of

[Shri B. V. Naik]

production which we can call capital, unless a very clear-cut decision is taken as soon as possible I feel it would be hazardous for us to make *a priori* value judgments in regard to what should be the relationship of foreign capital *vis-a-vis* India and the Indian industry *vis-a-vis* foreign capital. I wish that the Government of India should make up its mind as soon as possible and give a clear picture to the good foreign investors—I do not mean the swindlers or racketeers but honest foreign investors—in respect of essential basic technology of advanced production in this country, as to what will happen to an investor, be it from Japan, a East European country or for that matter any country in the world. I think it would be preferable to withhold our judgment in regard to repatriation of profits on the board and under the table, till that time.

In this context, as far as the limited application of the Bill is concerned, particularly in specific areas which are known as avenues for us of scarce foreign exchange, particularly by the top layer of 0.001 per cent of our country, I would like to know how the Bill intends to regulate the misuse of foreign exchange, for instance, by the Diners' Club. It is an international organisation which is used as a very convenient vehicle by the affluent Indians to enjoy the benefits, without even recourse to the foreign exchange of all the facilities in foreign countries merely by becoming a member of that organisation. It would be very interesting to know how that is being regulated or checked by this Bill.

Then, we have an estimate of the black money in circulation in this country of about Rs. 1,400 crores. But I do not know whether we have any estimate in regard to what we call as neither white money, nor black money, or gray money but transferred money, the invisible money which is held in foreign banks, particularly in Swiss banks. It is well-known that

whether it is in respect of purchase of ship or heavy capital machinery there is a kick-back of about 15 per cent, especially in this countries where the tip of a waiter is 10 per cent. When they purchase machinery worth Rs. 10 crores about Rs. 1 crore is credited to their secret account in a foreign bank. Has any study been made of this? I think it would be worthwhile for the Finance Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry to conduct a study in depth of the extent of this money either by the employment of certain economic police or a special branch of the Central Bureau of Investigation. In advanced industrial countries the kick-back is in the open and it can be found out by looking into the balance sheets and the financial statements of these concerns. Such a study will reveal the extent of money held in foreign banks by the affluent section of our country. Then alone we will be in a position to have certain realistic date in regard to the invisible money which has been responsible not only for the simple comforts of these people but also for the gold smuggling and there rackets which again involve the violation of the foreign exchange regulations of this country.

Under these circumstances, while I welcome this Bill as one of typical value and of relevance today, I would say that it is not possible to completely regulate this continuous drain on our foreign exchange unless we will be in a position to unearth and have a correct estimate in regard to the invisible money.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल में मुद्रार के लिए जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं उनका स्वागत है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल समय के बाद आया, इसको 5-7 वर्ष पहले आना चाहिए था। वैसे कि श्रीर कामों में होता है वैसे ही इस काम में भी सरकार ने समय पर काम करने के लिए नहीं मोचा। इसलिए करोड़ों की विदेशी मुद्रा हम लोगों के हाथ से बाहर चली गई जिसको हम बचा नहीं सके। कुछ

इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिनको इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट भी कहना अच्छा नहीं लगता, उनको लूरा कहा जा सकता है। वे किसी न किसी तरह से देश का धन लूट कर विदेशों में अपने खाते में जमा करते हैं और इन्कमटैक्स से ही नहीं बल्कि और भी तरह से देश को क्षति करते हैं। उसमें केवल वही नहीं होते, उनका साथ देने वाले हमारे यहां के बड़े बड़े आफिनर और कुछ केनेज में मंत्रिगण भी होते हैं जो ऐसा करते हैं। मैं दो तीन उदाहरण आपके सामने रखूंगा। एक तो हरीदास मुंघड़ा हैं जिनपर 5 करोड़ तक इन्कम टैक्स बाकी है जो दो तीन वर्ष पहले 3 करोड़ था, वह घटने के बजाये 5 करोड़ तक बढ़ गया। इनके 3 मिलियन पाउंड्स इंग्लंड में जमा हैं। मेरे पास सबूत है, आप समय नहीं देंगे पढ़ने के लिए लेकिन मेरे पास कागजात हैं जो साबित करते हैं कि कैसे इसका धन वहां इकट्ठा होता है : एक केस हुआ था—

—In the High Court of Justice Queen's Bench Division between Bhramapootra Tea Company Limited and Nirmaljit Singh Hoon.

उसमें उन लोगों ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि किस किस कम्पनी में इसका राया है जोकि करोब तीन मिलियन के है।

दूसरा केस बर्ड एन्ड कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में है उसमें जो जर्माना होना चाहिए था फारेन एक्सचेंज के सम्बन्ध में वह नहीं हो सका। पहले यह कानून था कि पेनाल्टी तीन गुना होगी जिसको बढ़ाकर सन 1963 में पांच गुना किया गया लेकिन आज तक कभी किसी पर भी उतना जर्माना नहीं किया गया। एक मंत्री किसी को कुछ कम ही जर्माना हुआ तो हमारे एक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने उस पर भी कह दिया कि यह पेनाल्टी वाररेंटेड है लेकिन वास्तव में जितना होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हुआ था।

तीसरा केस बा०ओ०ए०सी० का है जिनमें दो करोड़ का गोल्ड सीज हुआ था, एयरक्राफ्ट

भी सीज हुआ था। कन्टम आफिनर ने उनको सीज किया लेकिन उनकी बात न मानकर सारी पेनाल्टी, भारा राया और यहां तक कि सोना भी छोड़ दिया गया तथा हवाईजहाज भी छोड़ दिया गया। उसमें उन बक्क के अर्थ मंत्रालय के अधिकारी—मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता अपने मन किया है—तथा बोर्ड के क्लर्क भी संयुक्त हैं और उन्होंने उस आफिनर को जिसे किया था कहा तुम उसमें मुरबत करो, इतना फाईन न करो और उतने फेयर में फमला दो। बँना न करने के लिए उनके खिलाफ वारंटवाहो की गई। वह हाईकोर्ट में गया और उनमें एफिडेविट दी कि किन किन बड़े अफसरान ने निफारिश की थी कि ऐसा न करो लेकिन वह माना नहीं और उनमें फाईन किया परन्तु अन्त में वह जर्माना माफ किया गया, सोना छोड़ दिया गया और एयरक्राफ्ट भी छोड़ दिया गया। तो किसी करने से क्या हम कभी फारेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकेंगे ? क्या उस देश में जो काला धन है उसको निकाल सकेंगे ?

काले धन का लोग बहुत जिक्र करते हैं। काले धन को हम अंधे के समान डूंड रहे हैं कि वह कितना है। कोई पांच या करोड़ कहता है, कोई हजार करोड़, कोई दो हजार करोड़ और कोई चार हजार करोड़ कहता है यह उसी समान है जैसे कि चार अंधे दूधने के लिए गए कि हाथी होना कैसा है। उसमें से किसी ने पैर देखा तो कहा हाथी ऐसा होता है, किसी ने मूंड देखी तो कहा हाथी ऐसा होता है किन्तु हाथों कितना बड़ा है, सवा ज्ञान उन्हें नहीं हुआ। वैसे ही हमें भी जान नहीं हो रहा है कि हमारे देश में कितना काला धन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the form of Indian money or foreign exchange?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : देश में जो काला धन है उसको तो सरकार हानि न कर सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you were discussing about foreign exchange.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : लेकिन जो फॉरेन एक्सचेंज के जरिए से दूसरी जगह बैंक्स में जमा हो गया वह कैसे आ सकेगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। इसीलिए मैं ने उदाहरण दिए कि देश के काले धन के लिए बहुत हल्ला करने हैं लेकिन विदेशों में चोरी से जो फॉरेन एक्सचेंज इकट्ठा हुआ है उस के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है और शासक जानकारी लेने की हम कोशिश भी नहीं करते हैं। राज्य सभा में भी श्री बंका बिहारी दान ने 1969-70 में प्रश्न किया था लेकिन जवाब दिया गया :

"The facts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House."

लेकिन आज तक फैक्ट्स नहीं आये कि क्या हैं। कब फैक्ट्स क्लैक्ट किए जाएंगे, और कब टेबिल पर रख जायेंगे जिससे जानकारी हो यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

एक बार जैन युप कम्पनीज का सर्वं हुआ था जिम् में तीन करोड़ रुपये उन का थु एस ए में जमा है, ऐसा पया गया था, लेकिन उस पर भी कोई कायवाही नहीं हुई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हुई? क्या बाधा है, इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

इस फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन बिल में कई मदों में हम ने सजाय बढ़ाई है लेकिन जो आलरेडी कानन है उस का इस्तेमाल हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। पहले के प्राविजन्स केमे इनएडिक्वेट साबित हुए इस की हमें जानकारी नहीं है। जैसा मैं ने उदाहरण दिया था कि पांच गुना फाइन करने का भी अधिकार है तो वित्त मंत्री जी यतायेगे कि कितने केसेज में उन पर पांच गुना जुर्माना हुआ। छोटे-छोटे केसेज में दो सौ, चार सौ या हजार का पांच गुना हो गया लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े लोग पकड़े गए उन पर भी कभी पांच गुना जुर्माना हुआ

या नहीं? ऐसी हांत में तीन गुने से पांच गुना बढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत है? इस विधेयक में पेनाल्टी बढ़ाई गई है और जेल की सजा दी गई है लेकिन उस में एक लूपहोल छोड़ा गया है और वह यह है कि कोर्ट अगर समझे तो 6 महीने से कम सजा कर सकती है। दो वर्ष तक सजा देने की बात है लेकिन अगर कोर्ट समझे तो 6 महीने से कम सजा कर सकती है। इस का अर्थ यह होगा कि कोर्ट में भी आप करप्शन का दरवाजा खोल रहे हैं। इस में एक न एक तरह से 6 महीने से कम सजा होगी। हम लोग ही कोर्ट में फैसला करने के लिये जाते हैं, कोई फरिश्ते तो वहां आते नहीं हैं। जैसे कि हम में कमजोरियां होती हैं वैसे ही उन में भय होती है। इसलिए वहां के लिए भी एक लूपहोल निकाल कर करप्शन का दरवाजा खोलना कहां तक उचित होगा? उचित तो यह रखना था कि इतने से कम सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए, अगर कोई ऐसा कमूर करता है, और अधिक से अधिक का प्रावधान कर दें लेकिन इन तरह से उस के डिस्क्रिशन पर छोड़ना कि 6 महीने से कम भी सजा की जा सकती है, मैं समझता हूं यह ठीक नहीं है।

एक धारा 10 में परसेन्ट होल्डिंग को बड़ा कर 40 परसेन्ट किया गया है मैं समझता हूं वह बहुत ज्यादा है। यह 25 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। 25 परसेन्ट भी बहुत होता है इसलिए जरूरत है कि वित्त मंत्री जी अमेन्डमेन्ट ला कर उस का सुधार करे।

एक धारा में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जो पैसा जमा करते हैं उन के केस का फौसला नहीं होता है तो उस रुपये पर तब तक उस को मूद दिया जायेगा। जब तक निबटारा नहीं होता हम लोग देखते हैं कि किमानों द्वारा सप्लाइ किए हुए क गन्ने का मालों तक पैदा रखा रह जाता है लेकिन मूद का कहीं नाम नहीं। जो गरीब हैं उन के लिये मूद की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। लेकिन जो पैसे वाले हैं उन को मूद देने की आप ने व्यवस्था की है।

विदेशी बैंकों द्वारा बहुत सी फौरन ऐक्सचेंज की गड़बड़ी होती है। क्या उपाय है उस को बन्द करने का? हम ने 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों न किया जाय। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाता है तो फ़ॉरेन ऐक्सचेंज के जाने का रास्ता बन्द हो जायगा। माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं कि कैसे फ़ॉरेन ऐक्सचेंज बाहर जाता है। लेकिन सब से बड़ा रास्ता ये फ़ॉरेन बैंक्स हैं। जब इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाएगा तो यह रास्ता रुक जायगा और बड़ा भारी इन जो हमारे फ़ॉरेन ऐक्सचेंज का है वह खत्म हो जायगा।

तीसरी बात अन्डर इनवायसिंग और ओवर इनवायसिंग की है। यहां से जो विदेशों को माल भेजा जाता है उस की अन्डर इनवायसिंग होती है और इस तरह से जो पैसा बाहर बचता है वह फ़ॉरेन बैंक्स में जमा करते हैं। और इसी प्रकार वहां से जो माल हमारे यहां आता है उस में ओवर इनवायसिंग होती है और उस में से जो डिफ़रेंस होता है वह फ़ॉरेन बैंक्स में जमा होता है। दो, चार साल में इस तरह से कितना धन विदेशों में बचाया गया इस का ग्योरा सरकार को देश के सामने रहना चाहिये कि अन्डर इनवायसिंग में इतने धन की चोरी हुई और ओवर इनवायसिंग में इतना धन विदेशों में बचा कर रखा गया। वह धन हमारे देश का है लेकिन देश की उन्नति के काम नहीं आता, बल्कि दूसरी मर्दों में काम आता है। यहां के सामान की कीमत कम की इनलिये यहां का धन गया, वहां से जो सामान आता है उस की ओवर इनवायसिंग हुई। तो यहां से ज्यादा धन ले जा कर देने को हुआ जब कि ऐक्चुअली वह नहीं किया गया। इन की जानकारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये और इस में कोई दिक्कत सरकार के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये। पर क्या वजह है किस की

बजह से पता नहीं लगाया जाता, मैं नहीं जानता ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है और न इसकी कोई चैकिंग हो रही है।

एक बात में वित्त मंत्री जी से और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि आप के स्पाईज होते हैं जो इन सब की सूचना में देते हैं और उस का लाभ उठा कर आप कंगेड़ों रु० सरकार के खजाने में लाते हैं। इसलिये ऐसे लोगों के साथ व्यवहार अच्छा होना चाहिये। बिना वजह ऐसे लोगों को ब्लैक लिस्ट नहीं करना चाहिये, उन का पैसेन्ट नहीं रोकना चाहिये। मुझे एक आध केस मालूम है जहां ऐसा हुआ है। सोत ही आप अपना खत्म कर देंगे तो आप को सूचना कौन देगा। उन के लिये तो आसान है कि जिस के खिनाफ़ उन को रिपोर्ट करनी है वे उन से मिल कर अधिक पैसा कमा सकते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसे लोगों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करना चाहिये, हम को मालूम है कि सूचना देने से कुछ अफ़सर लोगों ने पैसा कमाया, मैं वित्त मंत्री को कागज दिखा सकता हूँ कि वह पैसा अफ़सरों ने कमा लिया और जो पैसा सरकार को मिलना चाहिये था वह सरकार को नहीं मिल सका बल्कि षड़यंत्र कर के अधिकारियों ने हड़प लिया।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The object of this Bill is to regulate the foreign exchange and conserve the necessary foreign exchange so that we may utilise this exchange for the developmental activities in this country. Sir, the foreign companies are being permitted to work in the technological fields where Indian entrepreneur is not able to work. But what we find is. During the course of the last many years these companies have engaged themselves in various activities which are actually detrimental to our national interest. These companies have started working in various fields of consumer industries for which they were not meant to work

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

here. They have engaged themselves in various ways of manipulation and they have thus extended their activities in various fields. Drug companies and pharmaceutical companies which have been given licences to produce certain life-saving drugs are producing things like sweets, biscuits, chewing gums, Telcum powder, etc. Why they were allowed to expand, and who gave them permission, one could not understand. They misuse the import licences. Licence is given to the company in order that the company may work in their own field. But this is not happening.

Take Coca-cola for instance. There have been discussion in this Parliament also about this company. They have been misusing these licences. They said, they require 20 per cent replenishment. An enquiry was held. It was found that they would require only 4½ per cent replenishment. In this way they have been misusing this replenishment. They have been making huge profits in this country. Their ultimate object or aim was to take away our much-valuable foreign exchange in the form of profits and other service charges.

They misuse the excess capacity. We should know what is the licensed capacity and what is the excess capacity and how they misuse it. I would not like to repeat this thing in the House and take away the time of the House. So many foreign companies are there and they have capacity far in excess. These companies have also diversified their production. If a company is given licence for a particular thing, they will go on diversifying their production, start making more money, so that they may repatriate their profits outside.

They work contrary to our Import Trade Control policy. All these facts have come out in the House already. These companies have made so many devices, whereby they can get away

from the laws and regulations of this country. Cola-cola brought a capital of only Rs. 6 lakhs and odd, to be exact, it was Rs. 6.60 lakhs. They have repatriated 43.2 lakhs. Last year, they have repatriated 2.6 lakhs as service charges. Income-tax Department has been sleeping over it. So also, the Reserve Bank of India. In the Joint Select Committee the Reserve Bank officers have been asked if they have made any survey as to how much profit is being repatriated in the country by these various companies and they could not answer.

15 hrs.

I say why has this been done? They say it is not our case that they are acting only as cashiers, it is the other department who is responsible for it. Since the income-tax people are admitting these expenses, whether it is head office charge or the area office charge or some other charge, they are condoning and the Reserve Bank is sleeping over it.

Similarly, what we find is that these 752 foreign companies are working in this country. Out of them, 529 are registered and 33 companies are acting as subsidiaries of these foreign companies. The value of assets of these foreign companies is Rs. 2,400 crores as against a total of Rs. 8,000 crores invested by the private sector in this country. The value of the output of these foreign companies is Rs. 2,500 crores which is roughly 33 per cent of the value of the total production of the entire private sector in this country. This 33 per cent production is a very important aspect that we must go into. This is playing a havoc with our economy and unless we control their activities in the manner as envisaged in this Bill, it will not be possible to control them.

These companies are buying Indian products and selling them under their brand names. For example, Petro-

Chemical Company is selling blade or battery for which they were never licensed nor were they permitted. In this way, they are earning huge profits. This is all happening because there is no rigid control on these firms. Various departments are dealing with it—The Department of Industrial Development is dealing with licensing; the Department of Finance and Reserve Bank deal with foreign exchange. The Department of Import and Export is also dealing with that. There is no coordination between all these departments. That is why these foreign companies are taking advantage of this loophole and are making huge amounts at the expense of this country.

I Say that this Bill is not complete although it is a very good attempt to stop the leakage. And yet, so much has got to be done. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister one thing so that he may be able to deal he deems fit. These branches of the deems fit. These branches of the foreign companies must be registered. So far, they are not registered even though they are working here. And they all must be brought under this control. Secondly, the foreign companies which have 40 per cent interests will be controlled by this Bill. It is envisaged that they will be controlled. But, what about the companies which have less than 40 per cent interests? That also must be taken into consideration. There are instances in this country that the foreign company which has a capital interest ranging from 10 to 15 per cent or 20 per cent or 25 per cent is really managing all these companies because there happen to be small share-holders and they manipulate to have a hold on them. It is the implementation of this Bill that will make a difference. So, this is a very important aspect which must be looked into. Thirdly, this Bill does not provide for a foreign national who is a resident here and gives foreign exchange to an Indian for a change

or to Indians who have set up an industry abroad. Just as Tata has entered into an agreement in this regard, so is the case with regard to Birlas. The activities of the Indians also who are going to work abroad to manufacture goods in collaboration with outsiders, their activities should also be controlled.

I consider the present Bill a very important measure. Considering what has not been done during the last 25 years, and the difficulties that we have faced and the way the leakage of foreign exchange has been going on, the present measure is a bold attempt on the part of Shri Chavan to plug the leakage of foreign exchange. I congratulate him on this radical measure. I would also like to emphasise that once we pass this Bill, it will be passed on to somebody else for implementation, and no useful purpose will be served unless all the clauses that he has envisaged or all the amendments that are being made are implemented properly. There have been so many laws in this country, and yet the foreign companies have been able to find their way and they have been manipulating and they have been able to find out some way or some lacuna by which they have been able to expand without licence, and they have been under-invoicing and over-invoicing and thus taking advantage of the situation. I hope Shri Chavan will look into it, and so far as the implementation is concerned, it will be taken proper care of.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I welcome this Bill. I agree that this Bill is not without any loopholes, and it is not comprehensive enough to check every kind of drain on foreign exchange. But I consider this Bill as just a beginning and not an end. If loopholes are found, then here is the forum where we can plug these loopholes.

First of all, I congratulate the hon. Minister on his bringing forward

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

such a Bill to check or regulate foreign exchange. If we go through the Kaul Committee's report we find that there is about Rs. 214 crores worth of leakage of foreign exchange every year, but unofficial reports say that it is much more than that; they go to the extent of putting it at Rs. 1000 crores. So, we cannot say which is correct or which is true. Anyhow, everybody admits that there is leakage and there is manipulation and there are various other methods by which money is taken away from our country.

It is in this context that we have to examine the functioning of the different branches of the foreign companies, rather I must say, the multinational corporations which are functioning in India also. There may be disputes about the profits of these companies, and I shall not, therefore, go into the arithmetic of those things. But it is very interesting to examine the different heads that they use to repatriate money from this country. Certain industries which produce consumer items like Coca Cola, for instance, are taking away money under various heads like head office expenses, administrative office expenses, area expenses, service charges, export commission and so on.

Then, take the case of the automobile tyre industry. It is much more interesting. They repatriate money under the heads of technical know-how fee, purchase commission, export commission, raw material and machinery purchase commission, and finally dividend. These are the different heads that these people use for taking out the profits away from our country. So far, we could not prevent this kind of drain on foreign exchange. In the case of the automobile tyre industry, 80 per cent of the production is today controlled by foreign companies.

Take these foreign companies. Firestone is 100 per cent foreign-

owned, Dunlop about 60 per cent, Ceat and Good Year 50 and 55 per cent respectively. This shows that these companies control the vital automobile tyre industry, 80 per cent of the whole production. They are selling the product in the black market. That is generating more black money. This is the malpractice in which they are indulging. They are not only controlling production but generating black money which is harmful to the economy itself.

You will be surprised to know about certain things. I have the same complaint as Shri Madhu Limaye had. When information is asked for from the Finance Ministry, they try to evade giving answers. I asked a question about the figures in the last three years 1970 to 1973. The Ministry could give the information only from 1968 to 1970. Anyhow this is the position: Dunlop had taken money out by way of royalty in 1968-69 Rs. 38.52 lakhs; in 1970-71 it was Rs. 77.9 lakhs; on technical knowhow account, it is Rs. 44.05 lakhs in 1968-69 and Rs. 51.6 lakhs in 1970-71. Then Firestone which is 100 per cent foreign controlled: Rs. 81.17 lakhs in 1968-69 which went up to Rs. 235.10 lakhs in 1970-71. I am sure the figures from 1971 to 1973 would be double. The same is the case with Ceat and Good Year—I need not elaborate it. This is only on account of royalty and knowhow. Figures of other items like purchase commission, export commission, raw material/machinery purchase commission are not given. I make an appeal to the hon. Minister. The Reserve Bank must have up-to-date information on these. I do not know why it cannot be made available to MPs. It is another matter—I do not want to go into it. I would request the hon. Minister to advise the officers to give correct information.

These companies—take Firestone for example—have expansion licence, by which 90 per cent of the production will be controlled. This will be

the position during the Fifth Plan. We must have regulations not only under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act but also control in regard to industrial licensing policy.

In this connection, I hope the Finance Minister will agree with me that the foreign companies should not have more freedom than Indian companies. They should not have the facility to expand and acquire more assets or more manufacturing capacity than that allowed to Indian companies. They have to be registered under the Indian Companies Act. It is not fair. That is why under cl. 26,—as Shri Somnath Chatterjee pointed out, it is a very important clause—I hope the Finance Minister will agree that these companies should not be given more freedom in the matter of acquiring property or expansion. They must be asked to register under the Indian Companies Act. They should not be allowed unrestricted freedom.

These multi-national corporations which are spread all over the world can manipulate and bypass Indian regulations. Through their branches in this country, they do it. I hope the Finance Minister will agree at least to place before this House the guideline which he intends to give to the RBI in regard to these foreign branches which function in the country and register them under the Indian Companies Act.

Now I come to cl. 28, to which Shri Madhu Limaye also referred. We cannot allow the trade marks to be used frequently by their agents or other companies in the country itself. I do not want to elaborate on this. I fully support the view regarding cl. 28. The Finance Minister has tabled an amendment which I support. I hope he will consider the proposal regarding cl. 26.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have

heard with interest the speeches made by the hon. Members on this side and also of the hon. Members opposite. By and large, I would say that the Bill has been welcomed, though with certain reservations and certain criticisms. I can very well understand it because this type of effort has been made after a long time. Excepting certain miscellaneous amendments that were introduced sometime in the mid-60's, this question of amendment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act on this scale has been attempted for the first time. Therefore, I am prepared to accept the reservation of my hon. friend Shri Ravi that this is the beginning and not the end. It cannot be the end of it. Naturally, I have never claimed this particular Bill to be a very perfect piece of legislation. After an experience of a couple of years or even a lesser time, may be the Government will find it necessary to come with further amendments. This is my own idea about this present Bill, because we are trying to deal with a problem which, I must confess, is a rather complex one, complex in this sense that we are dealing with a very valuable commodity, item, or resource called foreign exchange which takes different forms and which comes to us in different ways either by export trade or by certain credit systems or by certain foreign collaborations or from other people working in this country either in the field of manufacture or in the field of trade. Certainly in these mechanics and manipulations of import and export, certain leakages were taking place and perhaps are taking place.

One of the hon. Members, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, made mention of a third problem, that the indication and the size of the amount involved which was given by the Kaul Committee is some sort of an under-estimate. It is quite possible that it may be an under-estimate, but it is very difficult to come to very precise figures on items of an invisible nature.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Therefore, what I was trying to say is that this attempt that we are trying to make is about a matter which is very complex in its very nature, and therefore, we certainly have come forward, according to me, with quite radical provisions. But even then, somebody can point out some of the imperfections and some of the defects in them, as indeed some Members such as my hon. friends Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and other friends on this side such as Shri Ravi and Shri Naik have done. It is quite possible that they will have to be considered in future, but I can only say that this is our major thrust in this matter because this question has to be taken both ways; certainly there will have to be certain legislative measures or legislative provisions which I think we have tried to include in this Bill. But it is very difficult to fit in this whole operation in a legislative form. This was what we were worried about or were thinking about. Therefore, we thought it much better that we will have to restrict or influence or control these operations also by another method, of giving certain guidelines to the Reserve Bank who certainly have lots of discretion in this matter.

I can very well understand the reservation and fear that my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye mentioned, namely, about giving discretionary powers to anybody, whether he is an officer or a Minister or a Member of Parliament. Discretionary power is always very difficult to entrust to somebody with the fullest confidence. I quite understand that and I have no dispute with that basic proposition. But in a law which has to be applied to the day-to-day operations of a very complex economic activity, it is very difficult to say that there will be no scope for using any discretion. We just cannot make it an automatic machine. Therefore, there will have to be some sort of discretion, but cer-

tainly there will have to be sufficient care taken on this matter that the discretion is properly used, and discretion is used according to certain principles and certain policies. Therefore the Government has an idea of formulating certain guidelines, not at the Minister's level or officer's level or at the Ministry's level but at the Cabinet level. The hon. Member Shri Limaye said that Parliament should have a look at them. When they are formulated there would be no hesitation or objection of putting them on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कहा कि विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार तो कुछ देने पड़ेंगे । क्या आप इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि कम से कम जो कन्ज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री है उस में तो आप उन को कंपनीज ऐक्ट के अंदर रजिस्टर करवाएंगे बाकी के बारे में विकास की दृष्टि से और देश हित की दृष्टि से अगर आप कुछ अपने पास अधिकार रखना चाहते हैं तो वह हम समझ सकते हैं लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में तो रजिस्टर करवाइए ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have noted that point; remember the brief but controversial discussion to which you made a reference. The difficulty is this. Consumer industries—is a vague term. I pointed out to him that there were certain type of consumer industries which were, really speaking, consumer industries. But in the field of electronics also there are certain consumer commodities.

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरा शब्द नान-प्रायरिटी इंडस्ट्री रखिये । . . (व्यवधान) . . इस के लिये फारमुलेशन बन सकता है ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Certainly these formulations can be made. He also accepts that in certain fields we need technical collaboration. For some time to come, I cannot say for all times to come, it is necessary to have this sort of collaboration.

Export trade, for example, will need such help and collaboration but it should be used only for export purposes. Therefore, in respect of the distinction between manufacturing activity and trading activity, I think we will have to take a much stricter control—I will not say total control—over trading activities; it will have to be a little more definite formulation also. That principle was agreed to in the Bill itself but we wanted to do it by way of guidelines. When Mr. Limaye tabled that amendment, I thought there was some point in it and therefore I accepted it with a little modification. In his speech he mentioned some of the activities and pointed out that because of those activities the amendment became necessary. I agree with him. Some of the detailed trading activities he mentioned certainly tend to misuse the present position and therefore his amendment is welcome and I must say that the amendment has made a definite improvement in the Bill itself.

Hon. Members raised certain specific points; they wanted me to give information about some individual concerns. It is difficult for me to go into details at this stage, I have not got all the information at this stage. I never know that some of these companies were going to be mentioned this way. I also know that some of the points raised were already subject matter of many starred and unstarred questions. Information had been given in the case of Coca Cola—Even in regard to National and Grindlays, the pet subject of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, we had given answers to some questions. He has written to me some letters and I propose to reply to him... (*Interruptions*) I can understand if it is a subject matter; I do not understand one's obsession with one particular company.

Mr. Limaye and Mr. Ravi mentioned that we are trying to evade information. When we say that information is not readily available, it does

not mean that information is not with the Government. It was difficult to get certain information properly compiled. When we give information on the floor of the House, it has certainly got a certain authenticity. Getting statistical data compiled in time is always difficult.

श्री मन्त्र लिमये बाद में दीजिए,
अगले सत्र में रखिए।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you ask again, there will be no unwillingness on the part of Government to give information. When we say it is not readily available, it does not mean that it is not available.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Information is given in a delightfully vague style.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mr. Limaye mentioned about the drain on the country. When a question is asked, it is expected that a specific information is sought. Therefore, we have to interpret the question as to what information you want.

श्री मन्त्र लिमये : इस के ऊपर मैं क्लाज पर बोलूंगा। अभी समय नहीं लेना चाहता। आप के अक्सर अच्छी तरह समझते हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As Mr. Indrajit Gupta rightly said, the real corpus of the Bill lies in sections 26, 27, 28 and 29. The success of this Bill will be tested by the working of these sections in actual practice. I accept that position. We will also see how these sections actually work in practice. If they do not give us the results that we expect, possibly we have to give another consideration to this Bill.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu alleged that foreign companies are producing in excess of their licensed capacity and in fields other than those for which they are licensed. I think with the introduction of the revised industrial policy in February, 1970, all Foreign

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

majority companies are required to obtain a licence for entering into new business or diversification or manufacture of new items in respect of industries covered by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Therefore, after the introduction of this new policy, it is not possible for such a company to diversify in respect of any scheduled industry unless they are authorised to do it.

Mr. Bosu and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee have said that this Bill is not applicable to foreign banks. As far as the foreign exchange regulation part of it is concerned, this Bill is applicable to foreign banks also. Of course it is not applicable as it is applicable to other foreign companies, but as far as foreign exchange operations of foreign banks are concerned, this Act is applicable to them. Some members have got some idea as if the foreign banks in this country are practically carrying on the entire foreign exchange operations in this country. It is not a fact. I would like to mention that the nationalised banks and their subsidiaries between themselves did nearly 69.2 per cent of the total foreign exchange transactions.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am glad to know that. इसका संदर्भ यह था कि चार साल पहले जब विधेयक आया था, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि सस्स्टेन्शल फौरन एक्सचेंज ट्रॉज्कमन्ज विदेशी बैंक कर रहे हैं। अगर स्थिति बदली है तो इसका मतलब है कि

You are preparing a case for take over.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When we come to that subject, certainly we will find arguments for each other. My main point is that the foreign banks are doing not more than 30 per cent of the foreign exchange business. I thought this is rather significant information which the House should have.

I would like to answer one point raised by Jyotirmoy Bosu. He referred to the alleged malpractices, including evasion of income-tax, by one of the foreign banks functioning in India. In this regard I have stated in reply to an unstarred question in the Lok Sabha on the 17th of this month that these are being looked into by the Reserve Bank and the Income-tax Department and that they would complete the investigation as early as possible.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, if I may use that expression, reeled off various figures in regard to the functioning of the Enforcement Directorate and the alleged leakage of foreign exchange resulting from malpractices and the success are otherwise of the Department of Customs. I do not want to enter into a debate in this regard. But I would like to take one particular item just to show how some of the statistics can be misleading. In relation to a foreign bank working in India Shri Bosu had said that in capital, not share capital, was only Rs. 1.72 crores as against the deposits of Rs. 291 crores. When he mentioned this figure it looked rather very strange to me and that is why I went into it. I may say here that he raised this point when this question was discussed in the Joint Committee. It is not as if he is raising it for the first time. When the whole question was discussed in the Joint Committee he referred to it. The Reserve Bank in its reply to the Joint Committee clarified that this capital represents only the statutory deposit which the foreign banks are required to maintain with the Reserve Bank. The foreign banks operating in India have to deploy foreign funds in Indian business to an extent of not less than 3.5 per cent of their deposits as reported to the Reserve Bank under section 2 of the Bank Regulation Act. Their own funds employed by this foreign bank, to which he made a reference, on this basis amounted to Rs. 9.90 crores in 1970. Shri Ravi may again say that those are old figures. But these

are the authorised verified figures which take some time, it is not as if the latest figures are not available.

As far as the use of trade mark is concerned, Shri Limaye has made a detailed mention of it. As we accept his amendment, I think we need not go into it.

Shri Bosu had referred to the need for restriction on employment of foreign nationals. Under section 30 the permission of the Reserve Bank would be required before a foreign national can take up employment in India and in any case, where such a person desires to remit money out of India out of the income earned by him here.

Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the delegation of power by the Reserve Bank of India under clause 74 of the Bill. Even at present the Reserve Bank has delegated some of the power to authorised dealers and clause 74 has been introduced only to give legal backing to the existing practice. I may also be allowed to point out that some delegation is necessary for the smooth functioning of the exchange control. There is no intention to extend the scope of the existing delegation.

Shri Gupta had made another suggestion, which should not go unmentioned, in relation to the exports, that the bill of lading should also be submitted to the Reserve Bank. At present three copies of the prescribed declaration form in relation to export, commonly known as GRI form, containing full particulars regarding the export, including the value of items, are furnished to the customs authorities along with the shipping documents. The Customs authorities verify the value and certify in all the three copies of the G.R.I. form the original of which is forwarded by them to the Reserve Bank. On this basis, the inward remittances are watched by the Reserve Bank. It will be seen that the function of checking

the value of goods exported is done by the Customs authorities. Therefore, there is no change of procedure called for in this regard. I may also add that there will be no contracts for sale in the case of goods exported on consignment basis.

Some hon. Members had made a very useful suggestion in regard to exercising control on joint ventures. I think, either Mr. Kulkarni or somebody else from the other side made a mention of it. I would like to tell the House that a very detailed provision, namely, clause 27 has been introduced for this very purpose. I would just merely say that Indian participation in joint ventures, generally, takes the form of supply of technical know-how and machinery and other capital goods. Clause 28 will enable us to obtain full information regarding their working and ensuring repatriation of dividends, etc.

I would like to make one thing clear. Otherwise, it will be very unfair to the officer concerned. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made a mention of a son of one of the Finance Secretaries who is an employee of the National Grindlays Bank. I would like to say, yes, one of the Secretaries' son is serving in the National Grindlays' Bank. But he was employed there long before the Secretary came to the Finance Ministry. That was done in 1967. He has done so on the basis of permission that he took from the Government in 1967. The way it was made a reference to it, I thought it was very unfair to the officer concerned. He is an officer of the highest integrity. Any aspersion that is cast on him will be very unfair. So, I thought that the officer is not here to vindicate himself and it is my duty to put the facts before the House.

I think, I have replied to some of the points made by Shri Madhu Limaye. He made a mention of certain facts about Coca Cola. He raised a point about users' licence or ad hoc licence. He made certain

points. At this moment, I have no information. These matters are normally dealt in the Commerce Ministry. At the present moment, I have no information.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में आप का सम्बन्ध आता है, व्यापार मंत्रालय का आता है, उद्योग मंत्रालय का आता है। हम को आप मंत्रालयों के बीच घुमाते रहते हैं, इस का जवाब आना चाहिये।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जवाब तो आप को मिला, उससे हर्ज नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसे वक्त उठाया है, कि मेरे पास उस की इत्तिला नहीं है।

I would like to say that the present Bill is definitely a move forward, a very definite step, in the direction of saving the country from large outflow and leakages and dependence on other countries. I think, when we are ready to take a further step, an important step, this House will certainly welcome it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, as the hon. Minister said, clauses 26, 28 and 29 are the most important clauses of this Bill which did not find a place in the existing Act. Now, these clauses expressly exclude banking companies from the operation of this Bill. When I pointed out that banking companies are being excluded, that is proved by the very clauses 26, 28 and 29. The hon. Minister says that the banks are covered by this. That is not probably the correct reading of the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I said that manufacturing companies and trading companies are included. What he says is right that clauses 26, 28 and 29 do not cover banking companies. There is no foreign exchange involved and, therefore, it is not necessary to do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign exchange and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

I see that from Clause 2 to Clause 25 there are no amendments whatever given notice of by members.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What about our amendments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be done now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: They are important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have also said with reference to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, that they were important and, therefore, he should have submitted them in time.

For Clauses 2 to 25, there are no amendments. So, I will put them to the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 25 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 26. There are two amendments given

notice of by Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami. He is not here. Shri Vayalar Ravi. Are you moving?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If the Finance Minister gives clarification.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage you can only say whether you are moving or are not moving.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not moving, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shyam Sunder Mohapatra. He is also not here.

I will now put this Clause to the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 27. There is no amendment. The question is:

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 28—(Restrictions on the appointment of certain persons and companies as agents or technical or management advisers in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 28. There are a number of amendments here. Mr. Dinesh Chandra Goswami. He is not here. Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not moving, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : वित्त मंत्री ने मान लिया है इसलिए मैं वापिस नेता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage I am concerned with moving. You can only say whether you are moving or are not moving.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पेश कर रहा हूँ ।

Page 22,—

for lines 40 to 44, substitute—
"Bank—

(a) act, or accept appointment, as agent in India of any person or company, in the trading or commercial transaction of such person or company; or

(b) act, or accept appointment, as technical or management adviser in India of any person or company;

(c) permit any person or company to use its trade-marks or trade names for a consideration, directly or indirectly." (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shyam Sunder Mohapatra. He is not here.

There are some amendments given notice of by the Minister. Is he moving them?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes. I am moving them.

I beg to move:

Page 22,—

for lines 40 to 44, substitute—
"Bank,—

(a) act, or accept appointment, as agent in India of any person or company, in the trading or commercial transactions of such person or company; or

(b) act, or accept appointment, as technical or management adviser in India of any person or company; or

(c) permit any trade mark, which he or it is entitled to use, to be used by any person or company for any direct or indirect consideration." (8)

Page 22,—

for lines 47 and 48, *substitute*—

" , or technical or management adviser, or permits the use of any such trade mark, without the permission of the Reserve Bank, such acting, appointment or permission, as the case may be, shall be void." (9)

Page 22, line 52—

after "at the commencement of this Act,"

insert—

"or where a permission for the use of any such trade mark granted by such person or company (including its branch) continues to be valid at such commencement,"

Page 23, line 5,—

after "as such" *insert*—

"or, as the case may be, to continue to permit the use of any such trade mark." (11).

Page 23, line 14,—

for "or appointment" *substitute*—
" , appointment or permission, as the case may be," (12).

I would like to make some correction in Amendment No. 13. There is some typing mistake. For 'or appointment' the word 'or' has been dropped out. So the word 'or' has to be added before the word 'appointment'....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Notice should have been given earlier....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a patent error. It can be taken notice of.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I beg to move:

Page 23, line 21,—

for "or appointment" *substitute*—

" 'or appointment or, as the case may be, from permitting the use of any such trade mark' (13).

Page 23, line 29,—

for "or appointment" *substitute*—
" , appointment or permission, as the case may be," (14).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye. If you want, you can speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर मुझे बोलना नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first put the amendment of Mr. Madhu Limaye....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले वित्त मंत्री के संशोधन को रखें, तो मेरे संशोधन को रखने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can I put all the amendments of the Minister together?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendments 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 to clause 28, moved by Shri Chavan to the vote of the House.

Now, the question is:

Page 22,

for lines 40 to 44, substitute—

“Bank,—

(a) act, or accept appointment, as agent in India of any person or company, in the trading or commercial transactions of such person or company; or

(b) act, or accept appointment, as technical or management adviser in India of any person or company; or

(c) permit any trade mark, which he or it is entitled to use, to be used by any person or company for any direct or indirect consideration.”
(8)

Page 22,—

for lines 47 and 48, substitute—

“, or technical or management adviser, or permits the use of any such trade mark, without the permission of the Reserve Bank, such acting, appointment or permission, as the case may be, shall be void.”
(9)

Page 22, line 52,—

after “at the commencement of this Act,”

insert—

“or where a permission for the use of any such trade mark granted by such person or company (including its branch) continues to be valid at such commencement.”
(10)

Page 23, line 5,—

after “as such” insert—

“or, as the case may be, to continue to permit the use of any such trade mark” (11)

Page 23, line 14,—

for “or appointment” substitute—

“, appointment or permission, as the case may be,” (12)

Page 23, line 21,—

for “or appointment” substitute—

“, or appointment or, as the case may be, from permitting the use of any such trade mark” (13)

Page 23, line 29,—

for “or appointment” substitute—

“, appointment or permission, as the case may be,” (14).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, do you withdraw your amendment?

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं प्रती संशय वापिस ले रहा हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does he have the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, then withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 29—(Restrictions on establishment of place of business in India).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 26,—

After line 6, insert—

“(5) Notwithstanding anything contained herein above, after a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this amending Act, a company which is not incorporated under any law in force in India or any Branch of such company shall not carry on in India or establish in India a Branch or Office or other place of

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

business to carry on activity of industrial nature except on condition that the said activity is undertaken through a company incorporated in India." (5).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करना इसलिए जरूरी है कि इसके बिना विदेशी कम्पनियों पर प्रभावशाली ढंग से हम लोग नियन्त्रण नहीं रख पायेंगे। मैंने वित्त मंत्री से कहा कि कोई ऐसी परिभाषा कीजिए जिसको सदन स्वीकार करे। मैंने कहा कज्यूमर इण्डस्ट्री को मानिये, उसके लिए वे तैयार नहीं हैं। नान प्रापर्टी इण्डस्ट्री तक सीमित रखें, उसके लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं अपने संशोधन को वापिस नहीं ले सकता हूँ और इसके समर्थन में मैं कुछ बात रखना चाहता हूँ। अपने भाषण में मैंने एक प्रश्न का उल्लेख किया था और मैंने कहा कि प्रश्नों का ठीक जवाब नहीं मिलता है। मेरा प्रश्न यह था :

"Whether Government considered that these exports in terms of physical resources plus the funds repatriated to the tune of 80 per cent constitute a drain on the country?"

15.48 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the Chair]

तो ड्रेन आन दि कन्ट्री और ड्रेन आन फोरने ऐक्सचेंज रिसोर्स में बहुत फर्क है। मैंने ड्रेन के बारे में पूछा है और पूछने का कारण है क्योंकि ड्रेन में दो बात आती है—विदेशी मुद्रा का बाहर जाना भी आता है और जो फिजिकल रिसोर्स है उनका बाहर जाना भी आता है। जब आप 80 परसेंट की बात करते हैं, कोका कोला के बारे में तो जहाँ हमारे फिजिकल रिसोर्स बाहर जा रहे हैं उसकी आप चर्चा ही नहीं करना चाहते हैं। कोका कोला कम्पनी निर्यात करती है लेकिन किन चीजों का? इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में एक तालिका दी है उससे आपको पता चलेगा कि—

Non-alcoholic Beverage bases (Coca-Cola concentrate and citrus and fruit beverage bases)

इसके तौर पर 3 करोड़ 84 लाख निर्यात के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं। एडिविल बेजिटेबिल गम 1 करोड़ तीन लाख—कोका कोला का इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, मैंगो पल्प 4 लाख, कैश्यू नट्स 11 लाख, चाय 6 लाख 71 हजार, छात्री 11 लाख 48 हजार और चिबड़ा या बिड़वा 27 हजार।

अब यह जो सारी चीजें हैं इनका निर्यात आप होने देते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो फिजिकल रिसोर्स हमारे देश से वहाँ जा रहे हैं। एडिविल बेजिटेबिल गम, मैंगो पल्प, कैश्यू नट्स वगैरह जो जा रहा है उससे एक तो नुकसान यह होगा कि हमारा माल यहाँ से चला गया। फिर इसके अतिरिक्त आप 80 प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजने की इजाजत भी देते हैं। इस तरह से हमारा डवल घाटा हो रहा है, हमारा माल भी जा रहा है और हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा भी जा रही है। तो इन दोनों बातों का विचार करके आपको अपनी नीति को निर्धारित करना चाहिए। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि ड्रेन आन इंडिया एण्ड ड्रेन आफ फ़ोरेन ऐक्सचेंज रिसोर्स में यह फर्क है। आपके अफसर इसको अच्छी तरह से समझते थे लेकिन उन्होंने जान बूझ कर सदन को कन्फ्यूज करने के लिए ऐसा किया। ऐसा कोई भाषा ही नहीं है कि इसमें जिसको लोग न समझ सकें। सभापति जी, मैं क्यों चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी कम्पनियाँ रजिस्टर्ड हों? इधर जो मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने दूसरा स्टेटमेंट दिया, स्टेटमेंट नम्बर 1 और अभी जो स्टेटमेंट नम्बर दो पढ़ा इसमें देखेंगे कि बहुत सी विदेशी कम्पनियाँ अब हर्ट आफ़िस ऐक्सपॉर्सेज के नाम पर, रीजनल आफ़िस भी, चाहे वह इटली में हो, हॉलैंड हो या लन्डन हो, जहाँ टैक्स कम बैठेगा उनके नाम पर भेजती हैं, और हर्ट आफ़िस ऐक्सपॉर्सेज

भी जा रहे हैं। इसलिये अगर इस तालिका का स्वयं अध्ययन करेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा कि इसका टैक्स से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह खर्चों के नाम पर जाता है। इसलिये इस की रकम अगर बढ़ेगी, इसकी संख्या जब बढ़ेगी तो वह पूरे देश का नुकसान होगा। उस पर आपको टैक्स भी नहीं मिलने वाला है। इसलिये हड़ आफ्रिस एक्सपेंसेज को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, जैसा कहा कि इनका विस्तार हो रहा है आपने नई लाइसेंस पालिसी का हवाला दिया कि सब्सटेंशियल एक्सपेंसेज अगर करना है तो नया लाइसेंस लेना चाहिये। इस सरकार के ध्यान में कई उदाहरण हमने लाये कि जिनमें सब्सटेंशियल एक्सपेंशन हुआ है। लेकिन नये लाइसेंस के लिये कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र नहीं दिया गया। आप ही नीति की घोषणा करते हैं और उसके विपरीत सारे काम होते हैं। इसलिये डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर देने के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि आप जो घोषणाएँ करते हैं उनके विपरीत अफसर काम करते हैं, इसलिये स्टेट्यूट में, कानून ही में व्यवस्था की जरूरत हो जाती है।

सभापति जी, कम्पनियों के साथ हम जो करार करते हैं उसके हक में माननीय चव्हाण जी ने कुछ कहा। अब यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आवश्यक क्षेत्रों में नई टेक्नोलाजी लाने के लिये अगर हम लोग इस तरह का काम करते हैं तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि रूस इधर पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों से, जापान से और अमरीका से नई टेक्नोलाजी लाने के लिए नये नये करार कर रहा है। तो सिद्धान्ततः मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि फ़ॉरेन कौन्सेलरेशन एग्नीमेंट क्या वास्तव में भारत के आर्थिक विकास का और वैज्ञानिक तरक्की का साधन है? या विदेशी मुद्रा

की चोरी का और विदेशों में फ़ॉरेन बैंक अकाउन्ट्स खोलने का साधन है? और इसलिये मैं स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया का जो मन्थली रिव्यू आता है उस के एप्रिल नम्बर की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लेखक ने फ़ॉरेन कौन्सेलरेशन एग्नीमेंट पर एक लम्बा चर्चा लिखा है—फ़ॉरेन कौन्सेलरेशन एंड ज्वाइंट बैंकिंग—इस में वह कहते हैं कि 1957 के बाद 4,000 फ़ॉरेन कौन्सेलरेशन एग्नीमेंट हुए हैं। उसमें से इनका कहना है कि 1962 और 1966 के बीच में 289 हर साल होते थे और उसके बाद 1967 और 1971 के बीच में हर साल 175 एग्नीमेंट होते रहे। आगे वह अपने विश्लेषण में कहते हैं कि :

The largest number of collaboration agreements have come from the parties from the United Kingdom.

अब इसके बारे में भी मुझे कुछ कहना है। यूनाइटेड किंगडम के बारे में कौन नहीं जानता है, कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, सभी उद्योगों में आज इंग्लैंड आगे नहीं है। लेकिन चूँकि इंग्लैंड से आपका पुराना रिश्ता है इसलिये पिटीपिटार्ड परम्परा के आधार पर हमारा झुकाव ब्रिटेन की ही तरफ़ होता है। इसके बारे में भी क्या नये ढंग से मंत्री महोदय सोचने के लिये तैयार हैं, आर्थिक नीति के बारे में, कौन्सेलरेशन के बारे में? पश्चिमी यूरोप में, अमरीका में, जापान में बड़ा परिवर्तन आ रहा है तो जो देश जिन टेक्नोलाजी में सब से आगे है, पूर्वग्रह छोड़ कर, प्रिजुडिस छोड़ कर, आप को उस की टेक्नोलाजी को को लेना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनका जो दिमाग बना हुआ था, उस के चलते जर्मनी और जापान के बारे में बड़ा प्रिजुडिस रहा और इसका नीचे तक असर रहा। मैं केवल वैज्ञानिक और आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि सब से अच्छी टेक्नोलाजी जहाँ है उस को लाने के बजाए

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जो पिटी पिटायी, जो परम्परागत नीति चली आ रही है, उसके चलते यह सारे ऐग्रीमेंट होते हैं। इसलिये ब्रिटेन का असर हम पर रहा। हालांकि उनकी टेक्नोलाजी सभी क्षेत्रों में अच्छी नहीं है, फिर भी हम लोग उनकी टेक्नोलाजी को ज्यादा लेते रहे।

SHRI PILOO MODY: The worst offender is the Soviet Union.

श्री मधु लिमये : सोवियट यूनियन के बारे में मैंने कह दिया कि अब तो वह भी जापान और अमरीका से टेक्नोलाजी ला रहे हैं। अगर रूस के पास हो या और लोगों के पास हो तो हमें लेना चाहिए। लेकिन चूँकि भारत और ब्रिटेन का पुराना आर्थिक, राजनीतिक रिश्ता रहा है इसलिये अंधे और गुलाम बन कर हम उन का अनुसरण न करें, यह मेरे कहने का मतलब है।

साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हर चीज में फ़ोरैन कोलेबोरेशन ऐग्रीमेंट की क्या जरूरत है? फिर कन्ज्यूमर और नौन-प्रायोरिटी इंडस्ट्री का सवाल आता है। चाँक्लेट बनाने के लिए, बिस्कुट बनाते हैं, आप ने करार स्वीकृत किये हैं, कोलेबोरेशन ऐग्रीमेंट इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय का कोई आर्थिक नियंत्रण ही नहीं है हमारी आर्थिक नीति के ऊपर। अब फिर मंत्रालयों के पुनर्रचना की बात आयेगी। कोई मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ इकोनामिक ऐफ़ेयर्स ही नहीं है हमारे यहां। आप का डिपार्टमेंट है, लेकिन मेरे मन में जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ इकोनामिक ऐफ़ेयर्स की कल्पना है, उस के अनुसार आप का डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है। आप को इन सारी चीजों पर निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। और इसलिए कन्ज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री में आप जो लगातार फ़ोरैन कोलेबोरेशन की अनुमति दे रहे हैं, उसकी इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी का वह एक रास्ता है।

इसी तरह से डाइवर्सिफ़िकेशन, कम्पनियों के बिस्तार के बारे में। जब तक कम्पनी

कानून के तहत इन कम्पनियों को आप नहीं लायेंगे, इनकी शाखाओं को नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से ब्रान्ड नेम के बारे में आप ने मेरे संशोधन को माना, उसी तरह इस संशोधन को भी स्वीकार करें। अगर उसमें यह थोड़ा-बहुत परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो हम लोग उसको ट्रायल देने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह इसके बारे में यह रख न अपनार्यें कि नहीं इसको मानना ही नहीं है। अगर तक आप को जंचता है और मुद्दा अच्छा है तो मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिए। और यह तर्क करने की, एक दूसरे को समझाने की जगह है। तो इसके बारे में हठधर्मी अच्छी नहीं है। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : माननीय लिमये की दलील भी अच्छी थी, वह भी अच्छे हैं, लेकिन मैं मान नहीं सकता हूँ।

I do not say what all he said is not important. Some of the points which he made are really valid ones. I was trying to give, as much as I could, in my reply. I said that some of these things could be achieved through the guide-lines. Once we take a mandatory provision in the law, then according to him, if it is necessary to make an exception in the case of sophisticated technology, then there would be completely no manoeuvrability with the Government. That is why I say these things could be achieved through some guide-lines. That is exactly the reason why I said so. I do not say that the idea behind it or the principle behind it is not sufficient at all. That is not the line in which I am arguing.

16 hrs.

The other point that he had made requires a little more detailed reply. He said that in the case of foreign collaboration, we should not go by our own likes and dislikes. Unfortunately, he made reference to our

Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not think that Panditji allowed his prejudices in this particular matter. He was the man who possibly gave us the idea of having friendship with all the countries, always with an open mind. But it is not enough that somebody has got a high technology that we want and we can take it. It is also necessary that the party concerned must be willing to share his technology with us. The political attitudes, not on our side, but on the other side also sometimes become very much relevant in this matter. I can assure the hon. Member that we have absolutely no prejudice in this particular matter. Further, whoever is willing to give us the technology should be able to give it to us on terms favourable to us. So, much more important are the terms on which the technology is offered. If the terms are hard or are somewhat politically biased, it is very difficult to accept such collaboration. So, we have no particular prejudice in this matter. If Britain was helping us and more actively, certainly we accepted it; that was because they had some previous relationship in trade and commerce here and they had more contact in this country and they were prepared to take more risk, and, therefore they did that. Sometimes, some of the things were continuing here, and; therefore, more collaboration possibilities were there....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I said that that was the decisive consideration.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is not the decisive consideration. We are approaching other people in other countries also who may be interested in offering us the technology and we shall certainly encourage them also. But our main idea is not based on any partisan attitude or any likes or dislikes in this matter. When we want to go in for collaboration, it will be based on the merits of the technology, their

willingness to part with the technology or share that technology on terms which are favourable to us. I think these are the very relevant factors.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो चार हजार कॉल-वॉरेशन एग्रीमेंट्स हुए हैं उनका रिजर्व बैंक के सैल के द्वारा एनेलेसिस, विश्लेषण करा करके उसके निष्कर्ष क्या आप सदन के सामने रखेंगे ?

श्री यश्वन्तराव चव्हाण : पहले एनेलेसिस करके मैं खुद देखूंगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 5 to clause 29, moved by Shri Limaye to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill. Clauses 30 to 80 were added to the Bill.

Clause 81—(Repeal and saving)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have got an amendment to this clause which seeks to correct a printer's mistake or printer's devil.

Amendment made:

Page 49, line 45, for 'section 23D' substitute 'section 23'. (1).

(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 81, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 81, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have noticed that on this occasion, the Finance Minister took on a somewhat defensive posture and he tried to win over support even where perhaps he was not too optimistic about it earlier. But even so, I have a feeling that this Bill is again an illustration of the Government's inability really and truly to make up its mind that it is going to do something really definitive about the reorganisation of the economic life of our country.

I have noticed, of course, that a few days ago, the Prime Minister chose to make a policy statement by way of replies to questions by a correspondent in perhaps the official journal of the Congress Party, and there she happened to say at one point of time answering a question relative to the absolute necessity of haste or of hurry, of going forward quickly that she thinks that we have to move millimetre by millimetre. This millimetre by millimetre approach, this crawling towards something at a point of time when a hell of a lot of things await being done seems to be the policy of the Government of this country. I have not noticed either in the course of the debate or specially in the Finance Minister's reply any serious approach to the question of tackling this problem of the leakage of foreign exchange which has been such a terrible disaster to the economy of our country. He told us that the government estimate of roughly Rs. 250 crores of rupees representing the average foreign exchange leakage might be on the low side; it might be a little more than that, but of course, one can't be sure. I expect that a Government which is serious

about its business should not take such a milk-and-water attitude towards this matter. It is not a question of making a cautious estimate of the leakage of foreign exchange; it is a question really of being alert to the fact of the leakage which is being testified to by a hundred things. When a journal of the prominence of *The Economic and Political Weekly* makes an estimate that it is Rs. 450—500 crores and when we know of smuggling of gold and other things which cost us perhaps Rs. 4,500 crores or more, then surely something is very wrong somewhere. Therefore, Government should not try to stand by a very cautious under-estimate of the leakage, but on the contrary, should tell the country that this is a very serious matter which is impinging most disastrously on our economy and Government is going to do something drastic about it.

But that is not the way of the Government. In 1968-69, the PAC Report came out. In that Report, there was reference to no case of over-invoicing of raw hides to the extent of 100 per cent. It was, as I said, in 1968-69 that the Report came out. Then of course, there were study teams and so on and so forth. Then last year, there was a Joint Committee appointed by Parliament to go into the matter and now, after long cogitation, this is the product. Now, an elephant takes a very long period of gestation, but after all, the elephantine way of doing things is not always conducive to what the country requires. There is no doubt about it that in this legislation there might be some provisions tightening up a few measures, but at the same time, generally speaking, it is not good enough. It is like a curate's egg, good in parts, but as a whole, I am sure, we cannot call it something which is satisfactory, and I think it is quite clear that unless the international financial dealings are nationalised, the basic evil can hardly be checked at all.

Now, the Finance Minister has said in the course of his reply that he has an impression—but I am not quite

sure if he is very positive—that the foreign commercial banks do fall inside the net of this statute, but I do not quite know. From a reading of the provisions it does seem to me that there are loopholes and the restrictions in regard to the foreign banks are more procedural than substantial and, therefore, the danger of these foreign financial agencies operating to the detriment of this country continues.

I can say, having myself gone abroad in a parliamentary delegation last year, how when we have to get our foreign exchange—of course, the State Bank of India supplies us with these travellers' cheques—the travellers' cheques are issued by the American Express. I am sure when Members of this House go to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London, they will have to take their foreign exchange for utilising abroad from foreign companies operating here. Now, these foreign banks which are operating here for the purposes of international trade as well as all money-changers in this country are very much in the picture, and there is no doubt that in so far as they are concerned, like the foreign banks which are out of the ambit of nationalisation, similarly these people are also getting out of it.

Then again, even though it might not be within the ambit of this particular legislation, Government should come forward with some very definite assurance as to what they are going to do in relation to the nature of foreign companies in this country. If Government is satisfied that the foreign companies can operate here very freely up to their possession of 40 per cent of the equity capital, then that is surely a very very disastrous state of affairs.

I have noticed that in the debate, the demand has been put forward that any company having 15 per cent or more equity participation by foreigners should be termed a "foreign-control-

led company", and we should have more foolproof safeguards in regard to such things as have come out openly now through technical collaboration and their lending to us of knowhow and on this question of royalties where these foreigners are taking away so much out of this country.

I have noticed in the course of the debate and also in the Joint Committee report suggestions have been thrown out that the royalties given to foreigners should on no account exceed five per cent of labour cost. It is something of an idea which can be worked out and Government should come forward to tell the country that this is a matter which is now being considered very seriously by Government and some measures are going to be adopted.

I noticed also, and it is very astonishing when I read the report of the proceedings before the Joint Committee when evidence was given by a high-ranking officer of Government that in answer to a question asked by the Members of this House, the then Chief Controller of Imports and Exports gave out that he knew nothing and he had no particulars at his disposal in regard to the question of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. He said, "I am very sorry I know nothing about it and the Finance Ministry might know some facts in regard to this matter." It is a restraint that the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at that point of time showed; I am not concerned with the personality, who he was, or I do not know if he continues today, but in any case, I find from the evidence volumes that he did not even know what exactly it was because he did not know the facts in relation to under-invoicing and over-invoicing. He pleaded ignorance and he passed on the baby to the Finance Ministry. These are procedural fantasies which we have inherited in a chronically bureaucratic set-up and they continue

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]
and they are given a lot of rope by the provisions that are here in this Bill.

I would like to refer to just one other matter to show how perverse is our way of dealing with matters when foreign exchange problems are concerned and the economic interests of our country are involved. In this House in the last session as well as in this session, there have been questions asked and answered in regard to the so-called transfer of the ownership of the Metro Cinema Co. from MGM, an American concern, to TramarSA of Geneva, Switzerland. This transaction took place in Switzerland, and at first the Government came forward to tell the House openly by way of an answer to that question that the Reserve Bank of India's permission was necessary and, therefore, the transaction could not have taken place. Later, they discovered after consulting their legal luminaries that under the law as it is—a very perverse kind of law obviously—the Reserve Bank of India's permission is not necessary, because the Bill was between two non-residents in respect of shares in a non-resident company, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was not attracted. We are told in the House by the Minister of State for Finance and other Ministers who are responsible people that enquiries are being held into allegedly irregular purchases of these cinemas by certain Indian private parties acting on behalf of TramarSA. Quite apart from the intricacies of high finance and the complications of foreign exchange, Indian nationals who work in these cinema houses in Calcutta and Bombay run by the foreign company, which has now passed into a peculiar state of suspended animation, discovered that a person supposed to have been authorised by a unknown board of directors in Switzerland is authorising another person to take charge of the administration of the cinemas in Calcutta and Bombay

and he is coming to dominate the scene and play ducks and drakes with the working conditions of the employees. I do not want to go into the details of this matter, but this is a peculiar example of how foreign interests can operate abroad and they can get Indian nationals to collaborate with them and by their satellite partners in the game bring about transfer of interests of the concerned operating in India and we find our Indian citizens are suffering on account of this.

The matter has gone so far that in the High Court of Calcutta, a statement was made quite openly in the presence of counsels as well as members of the public that a person about whom the Minister of State had made a statement that he was guilty of many economic offences and investigations were made about him, was almost a fugitive from justice, he had given the power of attorney to some persons to do some damage to the operation of the metro-film concern.

I refer to this only to show how the Government control either through the Finance Ministry or the department of Company Law affairs or the Ministry of Law and Social Justice or whatever else it is, that control is hardly there and we are unable to find out how foreign exchange leaks take place through these surreptitious transactions. We cannot draw into our country foreign exchange earned by the so-called Indians who make money in the United States and Canada and Western Europe and elsewhere. We know that people get money. They ought to have a little patriotic feeling. Some of them work and earn foreign exchange in plenty, but they do not bother to help their country by foreign exchange remittances, knowing very well the need of the country. We cannot draw foreign exchange from our own nationals abroad, because they are a peculiar breed and that is why they have become so unpopular in countries of Africa and elsewhere. We cannot even prevent the leakage

of foreign exchange, taking away of foreign exchange from our country by these foreign sharks, who operate in the manner that they do. The foreign sharks always operate with the assistance of their Indian satellites and that is why we find them going over and over again abroad and spending money abroad in a fashion which becomes astonishing. How the devil they get that much money abroad is something of a mystery which surely, if the Government of India is really minding its own business, can be found out. The Government is not bothered about it and this kind of thing would go on. The Prime Minister says that milli-metre by milli-metre we are advancing. I want the Government that this idea of milli-metre by milli-metre advance towards what you consider to be a variety of socialism is a fantasy. That is why when the Member says that it is an eye-wash or somebody thinks that this legislation is a sort of hoaxes and when they say that this kind of legislation is never intended, properly speaking, to lead at to a better kind of society, we should not dismiss that sort of thing; that is the argument which goes to the root of the matter. If this Government has any serious intention in regard to the anything like the welfare economy let alone socialism, then there should be much stricter and sterner control on such a thing as the leakage of foreign exchange and the misuse of foreign exchange in this country. From that angle this Bill, thought it has few good things no doubt is an egg which is good in parts, but is by no means edible; it is not palatable. It might do a little good, but it does not go as far as it should. That is why I am not at all happy about this legislation as it has come, at this stage.

श्री धनु सिन्घे (बांका) : मैं केवल

छः बातें रखना चाहता हूँ । (एक) उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाने के पूर्व या नई चीजों के उत्पादन

का प्रारम्भ करने के पहले नया लाइसेंस लेना चाहिए, इस नीति का उल्लेख मंत्री जी ने किया । क्या वह घोषणा करेंगे कि इस पर कड़ाई से अमल किया जायेगा ? इंडियन टोबैको कम्पनी ने अभी हाल में अपनी उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाया लेकिन इनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई कड़ाई में नहीं की गई । (दो) दुग्ध पेस्ट आदि कुछ चीजों की पैदावार लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित की गई है । क्या इस नीति पर अमल करने के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियों की जो शाखाएँ हैं, उनके गैर कानूनी विस्तार पर कोई रोक लगेगी और स्वयं सरकार जो चीजें खरीदती है, जैसे रक्षा मंत्रालय दुग्ध पेस्ट खरीदता है, अगर गुणवत्ता में लघु उद्योगों का माल अच्छा हो तो क्या आप रक्षा मंत्रालय और दूसरे मंत्रालयों को मनाह देंगे कि लघु उद्योगों के माल को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ? तीसरा—चौकलेट, आइसक्रीम, विस्कुट, औरतों के कपड़े, मोपेड आदि जितनी चीजें भारतीय कम्पनियाँ बनाती हैं बिना विदेशी कम्पनियों के सहयोग के, क्या इस बारे में नीति की घोषणा वह करेंगे कि इन क्षेत्रों में विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ सहयोग का जो करार है, उसको समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा ? चौथा, विदेशी कम्पनियों में अफसरों की भरती के बारे में भारतीयकरण के मिडान्त को माना गया है । एक अर्थ से मैं इन सवाल को उठा रहा हूँ । इसमें तरक्की हुई है । क्या इस प्रक्रिया के बारे में कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम आप रखेंगे ? तरक्की हुई है लेकिन बहुत मंद गति में । पाँचवां—विदेशी पूँजी के भारतीयकरण की प्रक्रिया शुरू तो हो गई है, लेकिन उसके बारे में भी नियोजित ढंग से कोई फेज प्रोग्राम बना कर क्या इस नीति पर अमल किया जायेगा ? छठा—आप ने नया सबूत पेश किया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने निर्यात व्यापार में और विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने में कितनी तरक्की की है चार साल में इसके आंकड़े, आप ने स्वयं दिये हैं, इसलिए जो चार साल पहले दनील दी गई थी, चार पाँच विदेशी बैंकों को छोड़ने के बारे में, उसके बारे में मेरे मित्र जोर से

[श्री मधु लिमये]

चिन्ताये कि यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन क्यों, विदेशी बैंकों को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) पीलू मोदी ने कहा था कि यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन क्यों? अगर जवाब ही है तो उनको क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं? तो देजी बैंकों को आपने लिया और अब यह भी आप ने माना कि विदेशी मुद्रा कमर्से में ये आगे बढ़े हैं। तो क्या चार पांच जो बड़े विदेशी बैंक हैं उनको भी आप नैशनलाइजेशन के तहत लायेंगे?

ये मेरे छः सवाल हैं जिन का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय सफाई के साथ देंगे तो कारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन के विधेयक की पूरी गारंटी होगी।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I entirely agree with the objectives of this Bill and that is why I, as an individual, and my party as a group, participated in the Joint Committee. I think that this country has lost a great deal as a result of the leakages of foreign exchange which have been taking place over the last so many years and which are increasing year by year, month by month, day by day. However, having studied the Bill and participated in the deliberations of the Committee, I have come to the conclusion that this Bill does not in any way meet the objectives set out by Government. In my contributions at the Committee I have stated this over and over again, and that is that if you wish to stop the leakage of foreign exchange, you would have it adopt other means than merely tightening the screws, increasing the regulations, proliferating the number of firms that one has to fill, increasing the number of check-posts and given mere discretionary power to the Government, to the Reserve Bank and to the various departments, because there is a simple economic lesson to be learnt not only for the Government but also for the bureaucracy that the mere difficult that you make it in order to do something, the higher the premium attracted.

If today rice has to be brought from Haryana to Delhi, a person selling it in Haryana will lead it by a truck which will come to Delhi, it will go to the mandi and it will be sold. The difference in price between Delhi and Haryana for rice will be the minimal. But if in the process you increase the number of controls, prohibitions rationing, zoning etc. the more provisions that you make the higher will be the differential of cost between the point of origin and the point of sale. It is a simple economic lesson that has to be learnt.

If I transfer this simile to the metaphor of political life of a Minister in this Government wants to be successful he will have to tell more lies, he will have to make more false statements and he will have to increase the quantum of hypocrisy that he displays in public life in order to survive politically. It is an immutable law of nature that applies to all. It does not recognise sex, caste, creed or colour. It is an immutable law of nature that the more difficult you make for a thing to happen the higher the premium it will attract.

This Bill make it very very difficult. It makes it difficult by putting more obstacles. The more obstacles that you put in the way, the higher will be the incentive for leakage foreign exchange out of the country. They say they want to conserve foreign exchange. Why do they want to conserve foreign exchange? Because, I assume, foreign exchange is a valuable commodity that is required for the development of this country. Therefore, the objective or goal is the development, and not because there is some leakage taking place. The leakage of foreign exchange, you you go to the Finance Minister's house you will find that there are many pipes that are leaking over there. Nobody cares to repair these pipes and they are allowed to leak unless he sees it sometimes and tells his Secretary in which case the leak will

be stopped. But the stoppage of the leakage would be necessary if he runs out of water which he runs out of water, the stoppage of the leak becomes very important. The purpose of stopping the leakage then is that water should be conserved. Why should the water be conserved? It should be conserved so that the Minister can clean himself. Therefore, the analogy is that it is for development that the prevention of leakage of foreign exchange is necessary.

Look at the size of this Bill. No intelligent person would waste five minutes reading it. Do you think that the ramifications of this Bill will spur development in this country or will it inhibit development in this country? That is the acid test by which this Bill succeeds or fails. I really cry when I hear some of the speeches of the hon. Members in this House, because I hear people say that if a foreigner invests money in India, we do not want it; if Indians invest money in foreign countries, we do not want it. If Indians stay abroad, they do not want it; if foreigners stay in India, they do not want it. This is a psychology of the iron curtain and the bamboo curtain that has descended over this House. No matter what happens, they do not want it.

I have not understood what they want. They do not want to work; they do not want to trade; they do not want to invest; they do not want to produce. They only want to eat. How long will they continue to do this? It is the mentality of a frog in the well or an ostrich with its neck in the sand. They do not want anything. They do not want fresh air that is outside to come and blow in this country nor they want to export any of the fresh air that exists in this country abroad.

I heard a very amusing thing just now by my revered colleague sitting in front of me. He says, when he goes abroad, he has to suffer the indignity of having to use the American

Express travellers' cheques. I would very much recommend that next time he goes abroad, he takes with him some Dena Bank travellers' cheques. I would then like to see his pitiable condition when he returns even half his existing size, weeping and crying, because nobody would accept his money. American Express travellers' cheques are accepted in 150 countries of the world, including the Mecca or all the countries, that is, the Soviet Union. But my hon. friend here is ashamed of carrying them. He thinks, if he carries something which has Mr. Chavan's signature on it, it will be more likely to be honoured, it will make him proud of it. I think, even Mr. Chavan knows that if he signs a chit and sends it abroad, the chit will return in its original condition.

Now, I say, in conclusion, the Bill, as it stands today, as it has been drafted, is the twisted mentality of a bureaucracy which has managed to turn the politicians into bureaucrats and the politicians who have succeeded in turning the bureaucrats into politicians. It is the most gobbled and twisted Bill which touches everything the wrong way about. It is like catching your nose from other side of your head. I cannot even reach it.

I can tell you one thing about all this business of over-invoicing, under-invoicing, head-office expenses, regional office expenses, brand names, foreign-owned domination companies, all these mal-practices that go on. There is no denying the fact that there are some mal-practices. But no one is near what is imagined by this House. There are some mal-practices. They should be checked and they should be intelligently checked. This Bill is not necessary to check these mal-practices. All of them could have been checked. The original sin was committed a long time ago when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was given the original permission and, ever since then, it has continued to a point where today, they find, if a tooth-paste is manufactured here, unless it has a

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Sanskrit name, it will not brush the teeth. This is a sort of psychology that has developed.

Why don't we for a change export some of the technologies that we have in this country? We resist importing technology. I know, when we have spent millions of dollars importing and making Indian technology, for instance, how to manufacture broad steel plates for which technology now exist is India and it is an Indian technology—we sent 50 Engineers abroad, to Chicago, trained them; they are now a part of your establishment; they are Government servants—yet, when it comes to building a plate mill at Bokaro, what happens that our masters persuade us that there must be imported technology which they do not have, they buy their requirements from Italy and Spain and they have forced us to put a mill which will manufacture only narrow plates costing Rs. 350 crores instead of Rs. 250 crores at which we could have built it.

You talk about drainage of foreign exchange, leakage of foreign exchange. I do not think that these gentlemen are serious. Therefore, all I can suggest for your earning abroad is to earn your way all through this, export some of the technology in which we are pass masters, the technology in which we have prevailed as the greatest country in the world. Why does not this Government teach the other Governments all over the world how to become corrupt? I think, this is the technology in which they have become pass masters. Let them export this technology and earn foreign exchange instead of wasting our time going through such Bills at enormous costs which are not going to plug any leakage of foreign exchange.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Most of the speakers repeated some of the points made in the consideration stage. Therefore, I do not think

I need reply to many of the points except to say that hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, has tried to sum up some of his suggestions for consideration of the House....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is the Third Reading.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am describing what you did.

The only thing that I can say about his last suggestion regarding foreign banks is that our policy remains unchanged.

About the other suggestions, they would be kept in mind; this much I can say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the next item, namely, the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

This short Bill seeks to empower the Reserve Bank of India to enter into arrangements for the clearing and settlement of transactions on account of the external trade of India, and for that purpose, to become, with the approval of the Central Government, member of international or regional clearing union of Central banks. The

purpose which has necessitated the introduction of the Bill at this juncture is to confer powers on the Reserve Bank, which it does not have at present, to sign on agreement and become a member of the Asian Clearing Union.

On the basis of an operational agreement finalised by officials earlier, the setting up of an Asian Clearing Union was formally approved at the last annual session of the ECAFE held at Tokyo in April, 1973. The agreement was thereupon signed at Tokyo by Iran and Sri Lanka.

We, in this country, have a great interest in fostering economic cooperation schemes in the Asian region, and believe that such cooperation can mutually help the countries in the region to accelerate the pace of economic development. The Asian Clearing Union is one small but significant step in that direction. India, who had been closely associated in the evolution of the scheme, would now like to sign the agreement and become a member of the Asian Clearing Union.

The Asian Clearing Union would organise and operate a clearing mechanism which would consolidate and clear at fixed intervals all receipts and payments on current visible and invisible transactions among its members, so that they have to collect or pay only the ultimate outstanding balance. It would thus secure an economy in the use of foreign exchange and a saving in the cost of monetary transfer; promote the use of participating countries' currencies in their mutual transactions; and spread a habit of cooperative working among the central bankers and monetary authorities of different ECAFE countries, which would pave the way for further economic cooperation.

Under the Articles of the Agreement, the membership of the Asian Clearing Union shall be open to Central Banks and monetary authorities of regional

members and associate members of the ECAFE. On behalf of India, the Reserve Bank shall join the Asian Clearing Union who has to be empowered, as sought in this Bill, for that purpose.

Sir, the object of the Bill is simple and non-controversial and I hope that it will receive the unanimous support of this House.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri E. R. Krishnan.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

Under the provisions of the existing Act, the Reserve Bank of India cannot become a member of the Asian Clearing Union nor can it sign any agreements with it. In order to enable the Reserve Bank of India to have the authority to become the member of the Clearing Union and also to enter into agreements with the Union, the Amendment Bill has come before the House.

With the passage of the Bill, the Reserve Bank can become member of any international or regional Clearing Union of Central Banks and also enter into agreements with it. In this context, I would like to refer to a matter of importance agitating the minds of the people. It is a matter of common knowledge in our country that some top political leaders including some belonging to ruling party and many rich industrialists, mill owners etc., hold and operate bank accounts abroad. Though one cannot definitely say the magnitude of this problem, yet it is well known that some Indians do hold foreign

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

accounts. It was even said, at the time of the spilt of the Communist Party of India, that their leader, Shri Dange had an account in a Swiss Bank and that that was also one of the causes for the split. This news had appeared in many newspapers at that time.

It is needless for me to say that the operation of foreign accounts by Indians lead to leakage of foreign exchange. In fact, this malpractice has been examined and according to the Kaul Committee appointed by the Central Government, the foreign exchange leakage was to the tune of Re. 240 crores. I, therefore, humbly submit that this matter of Indians holding foreign accounts should be gone into by the Reserve Bank of India and they should discover such accounts and bring them to public light. If necessary, the Reserve Bank of India Act can further be amended.

With these words, I support the Bill before the House on behalf of the D.M.K.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even the hon. Member who spoke just now, though he made a mention of some of the things which are not connected with the Bill, has supported the Bill. He made a mention of some foreign accounts by some people in this country. If he has got any specific information, he can give it to us. But merely making allegations against anybody is not right, I would say, at least for a Member of this hon. House. But, any way as he has supported the Bill, I welcome his support to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one clause—clause (2). There are no amendments to it. The one amendment that was given was not given in time.

So, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS* (ORISSA), 1973-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa).

DEMAND No. 1—Elections and other Expenditure relating to the Home Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Elections and other Expenditure relating to the Home Department'."

DEMAND No. 11.—Expenditure relating to the Education Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department'."

DEMAND No. 23.—Public Health.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the state of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 24A.—Lift Irrigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Lift Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 31.—Forest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34.—Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND No. 55.—Share Capital Contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Share Capital Contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations'."

The hon. Members who want to move the cut motions, may, please, move them.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,66,000 in respect of elections and other expenditure relating to the Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Holding of early elections and delimitation of constituencies (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 in respect of ex-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

penditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Educational problems in Kalahandi District of Orissa (2).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK (Phulbani): I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 in respect of expenditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Educational problems in Phulbani District of Orissa (3).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 in respect of Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of public health in Kalahandi District of Orissa (4).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 in respect of Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of public health in Phulbani District of Orissa (5).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 in respect of Lift Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Lift irrigation problems of Kalahandi District of Orissa and the Bagnadi irrigation project (6).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 in respect of Lift Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Life irrigation problems of Phulbani District of Orissa and the Bagnadi irrigation project (7).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of shifting cultivation in Kalahandi District of Orissa and harassment of forest officials (8).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of shifting cultivation in Phulbani District and harassment of forest officials (9).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,70,000 in respect of Share Capital contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of early constitution of the board of the State Land Development Bank (10).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): In this Supplementary Demands for Grants of Orissa there is a provision for Lift Irrigation Department. It is a good thing some amount is provided for. There are shortcomings so far as Lift Irrigation Department is concerned. This should be remedied. 1,000 pumpsets were to be energised during 1972-73 but only 611 pumpsets have been energised during the year. There was also a programme to energise one thousand lift irrigation points during 1973-74 whereas only 50 lift irrigation points were energised in the current year as far. That is, during April, May etc. in this year. The programme chalked out for the Lift Irrigation Department is slow, a down in the cur-

rent year from April, May, June to July. It should be speeded up. The target to itself is low, at least it should be fulfilled, without any reduction.

There is a proposal which we hear now that the Lift Irrigation Department is going to be converted into a Corporation. If this is going to be a Corporation, these employees working there for the past 10 to 15 years should not be retrenched, they should be taken on loan or on deputation, etc. to the Corporation so that their services could be continued.

Two schemes for Chilka Lake Development are pending with Central Government. The State Government has requested the Government of India to declare Chilka Lake which is a most beautiful lake in our country as a National Lake. There is a programme also before Government of India which is pending for the last many months, to declare Chilka as a National Centre for tourist and to declare it as national lake and to construct bungalows. There are ten to twelve hills in the lake itself and on the shore and there is the proposal to construct bungalows on top of them and lay out gardens, paths and fountains in all these hills and for construction of a ring road about 100 km. in length like a marine drive around the lake and this programme which is before the Government of India would cost about Rs. 15 crores and I hope the Government would give due consideration to these projects during the Plan period.

For development of Chilka lake fisheries there is a project at a cost of Rs. 13 crores. This is now pending with the Government of India. The World Bank has evinced great interest in this project. I hope the negotiations which are going on between the State Government, Government of India and the World Bank would be expedited so that this Fisheries Scheme of Rs. 13 crores will come to fruition. We are glad that the

Navy Boys Training School has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The total amount invested for development of Chilka Lake Area would come to near about Rs. 50 crores if the Government of India clears these projects for implementation so that the Chilka lake area which has a fishermen population of about 65,000 who live a poor life will be benefited if this entire area is developed. That would help greatly the economy of Orissa as a whole.

There are two more projects which are lying with the Government which I would like that the Government of India would clear up. Near Chilka lake area, there is one refugee colony called Bhusandapur where there are about 6,000 old refugee families who have been resettled. This was completely a Government of India Reclamation Scheme under which the land was reclaimed. It was re-claimed with the assistance of the Government of India. They should do something as to how to save this entire area from water-logging and submergence. What happens today is this. This is an area of about 15,000 acres. Because of rain and flood the whole area is waterlogged or inundated. Naturally, it is the refugees who suffer greatly. Since the area is inhabited by the refugees, it is said that this is the responsibility of the State Government. But, still, the Government of India owes the responsibility to those people. There was a scheme which has been submitted to the Government of India at a cost of more than Rs. 29,60,000 which was just to protect an area of 15,000 acres from inundation. This scheme was put up before the Technical Advisory Committee at their meeting held on 16th and 17th April, 1973. This is a Government of India Committee. They said that this scheme should be further scrutinised and model studies should be made before clearing it up. This is a life and death question to these 6,000 families of refugees. I hope that this Advisory Committee should not stand

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

in the way of giving clearance to this scheme.

Similarly, there is another area which is in my Kurda Constituency which is completely submerged from the rain and flood waters which is called Rajua Ghai and Daya and Makra area and which are continually suffering from heavy floods. Almost about 32,500 acres get submerged and about 100 villages are affected. Here also the Government of Orissa was kind enough, when it was under Congress rule, to formulate a scheme amounting to 88 lakhs of rupees for giving protection to all the 100 villages and 32,500 acres of land. This was also another scheme which was forwarded to the Government of India for clearance. Again the Technical Advisory Committee has stood in the way and I am told that a further study has got to be made on this. After so much of study on these two projects, still the Technical Advisory Committee stands in the way. I therefore request the hon. Minister to see that these are cleared as quickly as possible.

There are certain provisions in the supplementary demands for education grants. I would submit to the hon. Minister that non-Government Colleges in Orissa are experiencing great financial difficulties. I got a telegram just yesterday stating that in Khurda College the teachers have not received their salaries for the last three to four months, because the government has not released the ad hoc grants to the college or they do it in such a manner that the colleges do not get it regularly. Therefore because they do not get their pay, the lecturers had gone on a sort of a strike and the college education suffers. I hope that in the budget when there is a provision of Rs. 10.5 lakhs for ad hoc grants to these non-government colleges I do not know why, when this grant is there, that is not being released to them and, as a result, the colleges are suffering?

I would also like to refer to the problem of acute unemployment in my State. As you know, the per capita income in Orissa is the lowest in the whole country, and 65 per cent of the people there live below the poverty-line, that is, they have an income of only 50 paise a day, and 40 per cent of the population of Orissa consists of tribals and Scheduled Castes. Therefore, you can imagine how serious the problem of unemployment today in our State is.

As per the live register on the employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1972, the total number of unemployed was 2,43,587. Out of them, the educated unemployed, that is those who are above matriculates—I am not taking into consideration matriculates—constitute 94,923. Therefore, the problem of even educated unemployment is very serious. The Government have formulated certain schemes and the State Government have also drawn up certain schemes to provide employment to the unemployed and especially to the educated unemployed. I hope that those schemes will be implemented immediately so that the people will get relief.

So far as education is concerned, the Government of Orissa have asked for more facilities for education in the tribal areas. I hope that the existing lacunae will be overcome and the Government will have more tribal agencies which the State Government have asked for, so that we could make a little improvement so far as the tribals and the Scheduled Castes are concerned. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Rising to speak on the Supplementary Demands for grants for expenditure of the State of Orissa for 1973-74. I cannot help expressing my distress, resentment and anger at the manner in which people's will was stifled, the Constitution was subverted and a sort of woden bureaucracy was imposed on the people of Orissa in the name of President's rule.

While going through these documents, you will find that the utter callousness of the President's rule towards the afflicted people of Orissa and a perverse sense of priorities are more than apparent in the Supplementary Demands. It does not reflect the inadequacies of the Government relief measures for the amelioration of the conditions of the flood and famine afflicted people of Orissa.

May I here give an instance? If you look at the introductory remarks at page 1 line 8 you will find that Rs. 4 lakhs are earmarked for sinking tube-wells in cyclone-affected areas, while Rs 3.33 lakhs are provided for salvaging cyclone-damaged trees. In the cyclone-affected areas where people are not even getting a drop of drinking water due to saline inundation and where scarcity of drinking water is an acute problem, Rs. 4 lakhs are being earmarked for sinking tube-wells, whereas for salvaging the cyclone-affected trees, Rs. 3.30 lakhs are being spent. Would the hon. Minister care to reply on whom he has more reliance and for whom he would allot a higher priority, to the cyclone-affected trees or the cyclone-affected human beings? The cyclone is a long past story, and it occurred in 1971.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs will be realised out of the sale of the trees.

17 hrs

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:
When the next budget will come, you will find that Rs. 3.30 lakhs would have gone down the drains into the pockets of some ingenious persons, contractors, who would be salvaging these trees. If the government assessment that they are going to realise Rs. 60 lakhs is correct from salvaging these cyclone-affected trees, may I know what the Government of Orissa did during the last two years to salvage these trees and earn this Rs. 60 lakhs. Therefore, it is fraud which under the name of a grant is being perpetrated on the people of Orissa.

That shows in what cavalier and light-hearted fashion President's rule is tackling the problems of Orissa.

You will find under Demand No 23, Public Health, Rs. 4.68 lakhs are earmarked for establishment of co-operative dispensaries in the State. Would the hon. Member care to enlighten this House on his concept of a co-operative dispensary? Does he know that the co-operative movement, not only in the State of Orissa, but by and large in different parts of the country also, has been an abysmal failure? In that context, what does he mean by 'co-operative dispensary'? At least, this House should have been furnished with some details as to what is meant by 'co-operative dispensary' co-operation among whom and how these dispensaries are going to function and whether we are going to sanction this money for this kind of day-dreams which have no basis in reality.

Lift irrigation has already been touched upon by the previous Speaker. This is again on the revenue head, Rs. 14.68 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs, earmarked for lift irrigation. It is only on the revenue head. That means you are not going to instal new lift irrigation points. While lands are thirsting for water due to lack of irrigation, where there is no flow irrigation, lift irrigation is the only solution. But the provision for it is much too inadequate and more over, it is on the revenue side and not on the capital side. That means you are not going to take up any new lift irrigation points, even though the lands are thirsting for water and drought and famine have become almost a perennial feature of our lives.

Taking education, you will find a similar fishy statement. Under the Special Employment Scheme, a sum of Rs. 61.84 lakhs for construction of class rooms for primary schools and for supply or teaching equipment to the primary schools under this scheme sponsored by the Government of India. We are fairly well acquainted with the English language. This is a pro-

[Shri Surendra Mahanty]

gramme sponsored by the Government of India with the obvious intention of providing employment to the unemployed. Would he care to explain how the supply of teaching equipment is going to solve the unemployment problem. Unless it is going to enrich some enterprising contractors, how is it going to meet the needs of providing employment? As far construction of primary schools, we are fairly acquainted with our State. We know how our primary schools are built. I do not think the Government have yet furnished us with any details of the proposed new primary schools which they are going to set up during the period under consideration. All these go to suggest that in a most lighthearted and cavalier fashion the President's rule is tackling the affairs of the problem-ridden Orissa.

Before I conclude, I would like to make an observation which may not be relevant to the supplementary demands but which certainly is relevant to the problems of Orissa. I make bold to say that the President's rule in Orissa is an abysmal story of stinking corruption. With all my great respect to our Governor, Mr. Jatley, I would like to leave it on record that during his regime, while Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was the Chief Minister, and while she was also the Minister in charge of vigilance, eight cases of corruption under vigilance enquiry, involving a total amount of Rs. 66 lakhs had been withdrawn. Occasions will come when I will have to further dilate upon it, but today I only wish to leave it on record and warn the Government of India that they should not be a privy, they should not be a party to this kind of withdrawal of eight corruption cases which involved Rs. 66 lakhs.

Sir, the other corruption is going on; it is about the purchase of All India Radio land for Rs. 4 lakhs, the land for which the lease has expired. The Government is talking today of curtailing non-plan expenditure. The Prime Minister is exhorting us day in

and day out how to avoid wasteful expenditure. The House may be interested to learn that only last week, 80 Class I officers of the Government of Orissa descended upon Delhi to discuss planning. The whole Orissa Bhavan was packed to the brim; the hotels were packed. On top of that who came? There came a politician who has been defeated in the last election and who has been rehabilitated as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Board and still on top of it came the Chairman, the Governor himself. And, as though all these were not enough and in spite of this impressive team, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had a so to come. Is this the way how you are going to rule the State of Orissa? Is this the way how you are going to deal with your planning? If you calculate the travelling allowances and the daily allowances of these 80 officers, without the Governor and the Deputy Chairman, according to my calculation at least, it will exceed a lakh of rupees. Is this the way you are going to avoid wasteful expenditure? While the people of Orissa are dying of starvation, which you attribute to gastro-enteritis, we cannot tolerate this kind of callous attitude of the Centre towards the State. However, it is a different story. I am glad to find that you have made some provision for the elections in the State, but the time will come when the people will give fitting reply. In the meantime, may I request the hon. Minister, through you, to be more sympathetic and at least bring to bear his good offices upon the Governor of Orissa to see that he does not behave like a marionette in the hands of the hidden powers and to see that the State is ruled not only cleanly but also ably and effectively.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time, when the House discussed the Orissa budget and also the Presidential Proclamation we made a suggestion that the Land Reforms Act should be implemented with effect from the 2nd of October, on Gandhi Jayanti Day.

Unfortunately we find there is no provision for this purpose in the supplementary budget. Unless there is provision for the implementation of land reforms, it will not be possible to implement them. Therefore, I am suggesting that in the second supplementary budget some provision can be made out of the contingency fund so that this could be implemented.

My friend has already spoken about lack of provision for the expansion of education either secondary or college stage. It is clear from the report submitted to the House about the work done even under the President's rule. According to the reports of the University Grants Commission, University education in Orissa is the lowest in India. Therefore, there should be expansion of education at the college level. In order to improve college education sometime ago the Government of Orissa requested the U.G.C. and they conducted an inspection of the colleges in Orissa State, and recommended assistance to both private and Government colleges at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per unit. Unfortunately there was no provision on behalf of the State Government for a matching contribution. Therefore, the colleges in Orissa could not avail of the U.G.C. grant which was of the order of more than Rs. 3 crores. If the State Government had provided about Rs. 25 lakhs, this could have been done. That period is already over and I do not know whether the U.G.C. would relax it and whether the State Government will atleast now be able to provide money for the improvement of the colleges such as provision of science laboratories, hostels quarters etc., which the U.G.C. had specified. There are several private colleges which cannot avail of this grant and if that provision is made by the Orissa Government, they cannot improve.

My friend Mr. Mohanty objected to expansion and construction of school buildings. Perhaps he is not aware that in Koraput and Phulbani

districts, at many places there are no school buildings at all. Schools are held under the shade of trees practically under nowhere. School buildings are there in the coastal areas and they were provided by the Gram Panchayat or Panchayat Samitis. In the tribal areas they were unable to build houses. I think most of the provision for school buildings is for primary schools in the tribal areas, where buildings have to be constructed. Unless buildings are there, there cannot be any expansion and therefore, school buildings are necessary and that provision must be there.

They have reduced the number of seats in the medical colleges by 100. This tussle has been going on for the last few years and the Indian Council of Medical Council have been objecting to the increased number saying that there were not sufficient facilities in the existing medical colleges, and so the seats should not be increased. The Orissa Government always refused and insisted on the increase of seats. At present, State Government thinks that there are a large number of unemployed medical graduates and so the seats should be reduced. This argument is applicable to all the clauses of students, whether medical or otherwise. Unemployment problems is not peculiar to the medical profession; it is therefore in the general sector also. Whereas the medical graduate can get self-employment and can do private practice, in the other case it is somewhat difficult. Besides we are thinking of better health scheme whereby each doctor is to care for only 2500 people and therefore the seats should not be reduced. I request the hon. Minister to impress upon the Orissa Government to make a little more provision in the health budget so that necessary expansion of medical colleges could be there and adequate staff could be appointed so that the Indian Medical Council's objection to the increase in the number of seats is met. Today if we reduce 100 seats, five years after we will suffer and it will be

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

difficult for the State Government to find out good doctors especially—for the backward areas. Doctors are not going to the backward areas and they have to be given some incentives or recruited from those areas and classes.

Orissa is availing a very negligible assistance from credit institution. When the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill was discussed, we saw that Orissa hardly got about a crore of rupees from that Corporation. Unless the State Government is activated and unless they take expert opinion, they cannot formulate schemes. Orissa is backward and according to the speech of the Chairman of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation that they want to give more assistance to such States. There should be provision in the State so that they take advantage of institutional credit to development. From the report we find that Maharashtra, Mysore and Tamilnadu have taken Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 crores; whereas Orissa had taken hardly one crore of rupees. Therefore, the government machinery should be so geared up that they can formulate schemes which can cope with the development programmes. With the help of the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, the dairy development, forest development and so many other works can be taken up, but Orissa has not been able to cope up with it. Even in these supplementary demands, only Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs have been provided. This is not sufficient. There must be a special cell so that Orissa can take advantage of this institutional credit and advance further.

Regarding the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for the cyclone salvage scheme, I am doubtful whether they can get Rs. 60 lakhs by salvaging the uprooted trees. When the trees are uprooted, the roads are obstructed and this is meant only to clear the roads, so that communications can be restored. If they can realise Rs. 60 lakhs, I have no objection to this provision. But I do not think they will be able to realise Rs. 60 lakhs.

Recently a licence was given to a paper mill to be set up in Jeypore in Koraput. There are some vested interests, three or four paper mills already existing in Orissa, who do not want that another paper mill should be set up and they are creating trouble. The previous ministry gave a licence but put in a condition that they should not export the pulp outside. Koraput has enough raw materials for setting up another paper mill. I do not know why it is not progressing. I am told the paper mill has not been given electric transmission line. If power is not given, how can the mill work? I want to know whether there has been some difficulty in setting up that mill. If some difficulties are there, they should be removed and this paper mill should be allowed to start working, so that a large number of people may get employment and the shortage of paper may also be relieved.

There is a ferro-silicon plant in Rayaghada, which is the second plant in India. Its exports run into crores of rupees and it is earning valuable foreign exchange for us. It has got a licence for expansion, but it has not been given the necessary electric power. If electric power is not given, it cannot expand and earn more foreign exchange. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of the State Government to see that electric energy is given to that plant so that it can expand. Expansion itself will improve the condition of the people there because with the expansion, more than 5,000 people will get employment.

With these suggestions, I support the supplementary demands.

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Orissa, I would like to stress upon a few points for the consideration of the House.

You are no doubt aware of the fact, Sir, that 40 per cent of the population of Orissa comprise of tribal and backward class people. These people, despite their natural vigour and zeal for hard work, continue to languish in

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

abject poverty and what is more lamentable in their case is that even though 26 long years have elapsed, after independence their lot has not improved in any appreciable manner. It is in this background, that I will urge that the question of betterment of the lot of the backward tribal people of Orissa must engage our attention and their cause must receive highest priority in the plan for action for Orissa.

Sir, the demands before the House have allocated a sum of one crore rupees for the spread of education. It is presumed that this amount is meant for the construction of school buildings. I feel that in the background of the appalling backwardness of the State and the poor State of literacy among the people and particularly among the tribal people, more funds should have been allocated. I would also suggest that better plans should be formulated for undertaking mass education measures and schemes should be executed with care and earnestness.

The State of Orissa presents a paradox in the agricultural sphere. Even though the land is fertile and cultivators are hard working, the State of agriculture is not as prosperous as it should have been and cultivators are leading a miserable life. A bill to reform the tenancy Acts was introduced in the Assembly but it could not be passed. Recently the matter had come up for consideration before the Consultative Committee of Orissa. It is very essential Sir, that the tenancy reform measures should be undertaken immediately to ensure that the tillers of soil—the landless labourers, the share croppers, are made the owners of the land they till and this one single measure will instil in them a hope that will guide them a long way to change vastly agricultural panorama of the State. Not only that the State will produce more but it will also help more substantially that at present is contributing towards the food buffer of the country and help to fight the food shortage that has become more fre-

quent over the few past years, in a better way.

Yet another point that I would like to emphasise in this connection is the question of making better irrigation facilities available to the cultivators of Orissa. The supplementary demands have made an allocation of Rs. 14,58,000 for this purpose. So far so good. But how much can be achieved out of this meagre amount when we look to the enormity of the problem that prevails in the State today. No doubt, some more allocations have been made in the main budget but the total amount allocated will surely fall short of the requirement of the State. Unless we are able to create better irrigation facilities through lift irrigation, sinking of tubewells and creating better canal system, the present agricultural condition of Orissa cannot be improved. There is a great shortage of chemical fertilizer in the State. It hardly needs to be emphasise that fertilizer is a very import input for achieving a real agricultural break-through in any State and it is therefore necessary that every step should be taken to see that the State of Orissa is supplied the fertilizer that it needs.

Rural electrification is another weak point that the economy of Orissa is suffering from a very long time. It is a very well-known fact, Sir, that the whole of the Eastern region and more particularly, the States of Orissa and West Bengal are being meted with a treatment of neglect. The figures of rural electrification for these two States when compared with the figures of other States of India will reveal the unsavoury truth. The key to progress, be it in the sphere of agriculture or in industry lies in the utilisation of electric power and it is but proper that a backward State like Orissa and also West Bengal should be given more facilities and the schemes for rural electrification for these two States should be given more funds and executed with promptitude.

One of the factors that perpetually add to the miseries of the people of

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Orissa is the devastations that follows in the wake of cyclones and floods almost every year. The land is ravaged by floods. People lose their homes and hearths and the cultivated land is submerged. But the devastations that is caused by cyclones is far more serious and far more gruesome. Some allocations have been made in the present demands for the flood protection measures. I feel that looking to long history of flood hawks that the State had to suffer, master plan for flood control is urgently needed. The amount of Rs. 60 lakhs will utterly fail to provide any real relief to the cultivators and the poor people who are invariably the worst victims of such calamities. More vigorous steps should be taken for afforestation as a measure for flood protection. In the similar way the budget allocation for replantation of trees to recoup the losses suffered during the last devastating cyclone that the State had to suffer is perhaps not adequate.

Sir, the State presents no doubt a very pathetic picture so far as public health measures are concerned. The outbreak of epidemics in the State is not a matter of rare occurrence. Excepting in cities, the health centres in the rural areas are utterly ill-equipped and in a state of neglect. It is not very uncommon where a centre may have a doctor but not the medicines and where the medicines are not available the doctors may be missing. In a State where the 70 per cent of the population live under poverty level, the urgency to tune up the public health measures and to expand it vastly in the rural areas need no reiteration. It is all the more essential that a great chunk of the population of the State comprise of tribal advasis and without a proper expansion of public health schemes, these poor people will continue to remain the choicest victims of death and diseases.

Finally before winding up the discussion I would like to emphasise that the manifold problems of the State can be better handled and solved by the

representatives of the people themselves. The demands have provided Rs. 67 lakhs for the revision of electoral rolls. In order that the problems pertaining to the welfare of the tribal people, improving irrigation facilities, supply of fertilizer, education, flood protection measure, public, health and rural electrification measures can be undertaken and completed quickly, the first imperative is to have a Government comprising of the elected representatives of the people and it is in this context very necessary that elections in Orissa should be held as early as possible. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Orissa is one of the poorest of States in India. I remember having read an article by Mr. Andrews, a great social worker, that when the Father of the Nation, late Mahatma Gandhi, had been to Orissa, seeing the half-clad and half-naked people, tears rolled down his cheeks and he felt that in free India something has to be done for all these poor people.

In Orissa, most of the towns are very much under-developed, particularly, the biggest of Orissa's towns, Cuttack district which is one of the dirtiest towns in our country. The Planning Commission, in their allotment, have considered large chunks of money for other States while a very negligible amount has been spent for Orissa. In Andhra Pradesh, in 1972-73 and 1973-74, Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 32 lakhs have been spent respectively; in Assam Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs; in Himachal Pradesh Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 47 lakhs; in Maharashtra—Rs. 1.69 crores and Rs. 1.49 crores; in West Bengal—Rs. 8.89 crores and Rs. 13.55 crores whereas, in Orissa, in 1972-73, it was Rs. 17 lakhs and in 1973-74, it was Rs. 18 lakhs.

So, I demand that more and more amounts should be earmarked for towns of Orissa so that they can be developed.

As far as Cuttack is concerned, the sewage system is most under-developed. In fact, there is no sewage system in the city at all. It was estimated that Rs. 6 crores have to be spent to make it perfect whereas upto 1971-72, hardly Rs. 82,92,000 have been spent. So, the Planning Commission has to consider and see that the city of Cuttack, the biggest city, has a larger claim than the other cities of India..

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time would you require? There is an half-an-hour discussion....

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I will finish in another three minutes.

Rourkela steel town is one of the most important towns where two lakhs of people are living. There has been, till now, no transfer of land from the Government of Orissa to the Rourkela Steel Plant authorities on account of which there has been no adequate development of the township. Conference has been held but no useful results have come out. So, I demand that the Government of Orissa, under the President's rule, should transfer adequate land to the Steel Plant authorities so that the town administration there can take suitable measures for improvement.

As far as education is concerned, the previous speakers have spoken adequately about it, but I would like to point out that not much has been earmarked for development of schools, colleges and universities. We have three Universities in our State, about 84 colleges, 1800 high schools, 4,780 Middle English schools, and 28,000 Lower Primary schools. In 1947-48 we spent only Rs. 1,46,88,000. and till the end of the Fourth Plan we had spent Rs. 14,25,00,000. The allotment for the entire Fifth Plan is about Rs. 88 crores out of which Rs. 64 crores will be spent on primary education therefore, nothing much is left for higher education and far less for the university education. So, I demand that the Government should focus more

attention for the development of education, so that the people of Orissa, where only 28 per cent constitute the literates, may have a better standard of consciousness.

The Government of India had directed the Orissa Government a few years ago that those teachers who had the national award should have 3-year extension of service. But this has not been implemented till now and those teachers who had the national award, those good and popular teachers who could contribute to the education pursuit of students, are now in confusion as to whether they will have this extension or not. At least under the President's rule, this must be implemented, and the teachers should be given extension of service.

There is a lot of corruption in the Supply Department about which we have spoken on the floor of the House times without number. Only last week it was found out—at such a time when the entire State is passing through a grave crisis—that about 5,000 tins of vanaspathi were lying in the godowns of the Cuttack city, worth Rs. 7 lakhs. It is a fantastic thing. When people are not getting oil, when people are not getting vanaspathi, when people are not getting ghee, about 5,000 tins were lying in godowns. That means, the administration has to be tightened up. In the Supply Department, the people are corrupt. In the President's rule, the Governor and the administration should take firm action against them so that people do not suffer.

Lastly, I want to bring to the notice of the House that the entire State of Orissa is now lashed by heavy rains; maybe, all the rivers are in spate. I was in Orissa yesterday and the day before. It was raining very heavily. We have to consider now taking up some medium-sized projects for flood control. I come from Balasore district where the Swarnrekha project has passed through different plans—from the First Five-Year plan till now—and nothing tangible has come out. There

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

was an expert committee which was to give its report by the end of August, about the utility of the project, about the dimension of the project, the complete picture about this multi-purpose project and of the three participating governments, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. I think, the expert committee has not given this report, and the Government of Orissa has also not given its final feasibility report. The hon. Minister should impress on the Government, on the respective Department, so that this project may be taken up immediately and Balasore district, at least the northern part of Orissa, is not threatened by floods any more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This debate will be taken up tomorrow.

17.35 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DETERIORATING RATIONING CONDITIONS IN KERALA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Answering a question on 23rd July, the hon. Minister had said:

"Distribution of foodgrains within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit and drought-affected States, the reasonable requirements of the Government of Kerala are being met from the central pool. The following quantities of foodgrains were supplied to Kerala from the central pool during May and June."

He said that in May they have supplied, considering the reasonableness

and the requirements, 85,300 tonnes of foodgrains and in June, it is slightly more—86,100 tonnes. This was a rather misleading statement, a statement by which the Minister had tried to hide the fact from the House. That is how this half-an-hour discussion rises.

Nobody can dispute the fact that the distribution of foodgrains in the State is the responsibility of the State. But, with regard to Kerala, as you know, there is a special situation. In 1965, when the Central Government had abolished the Southern Food Zone and set up a single State Food Zone, they have made certain solemn promises to the State of Kerala. They have promised that they will give 12 ounces per head per day for every adult individual in that State and to maintain that ration they also said that they will supply 80,000 tonnes of rice and 80,000 tonnes of wheat per month. Our point is that this Ministry, Central Government had failed so miserably in fulfilling its own promises. That has created a serious situation in Kerala, a State which is chronically deficit in the matter of food.

The requirements of Kerala is 27 lakhs of tonnes of food every year and the production there is only 13.5 lakhs tonnes. The deficit is 50 per cent and this deficit the Central Government had agreed that they would make up and because of their continuous failure in fulfilling their own promises made to that State, the situation in that State now is pretty serious, serious to the extent that the normal life in the State has come to a standstill. That is the fact of life. The Government might say so many things. There are series of bandhs. People are coming to Delhi to demonstrate in front of the Parliament. Every day in the State buses are pelted with stones by the students. The educational institutions are not functioning normally and in the ration shops—there are 12,000 of them through which the Government used to distribute foodgra-

ins to 95 per cent of the population in that State—what is happening today? Because of the wagon shortage, even the paltry amount of rice the Centre has allotted to Kerala has not reached. So, in many places, the ration shops are kept open with no rice. Then the Centre has made promises. I am not referring to their big promises. When the people are starving, an all-Party deputation headed by the State Chief Minister visited Delhi. They came, they met the Prime Minister, they met the hon. Minister, Shri Shinde and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Everybody was nice to them. Everybody talked very politely and they have promised, 'We will give you some more rice and wheat.' But that promise has never been fulfilled. Not only that, most shameless is the fact that we in Kerala in the past used to get our rice requirements from the State of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is under President's rule. This Government is responsible for whatever now happens in Andhra Pradesh. Kerala Government has been allowed, as has been mentioned in the answer itself, to go and purchase rice. But, even the rice which has been purchased from that State was not allowed to be lifted from there under the President's rule. This is the position, Sir. The representatives of the Centre have done that big service to our State! Whose responsibility is this? We are not coming here with a begging bowl. If any body has got that impression it is totally wrong. Sir. This is a State which is producing lot of agricultural crop, but I don't say, unfortunately, but fortunately, all these are mainly of cash crops. We earn thereby a lot of foreign exchange which comes to the Central exchequer. We have a right claim or rather, a rightful claim, and we demand that the Centre should fulfil its obligations and its responsibilities.

Also, Sir, one thing also has to be understood. This is not something which has happened suddenly this

year. What was the situation in 1971? They could supply for three lean months, June, July and August. These are the three lean months in Kerala; because of accidental monsoons, flooding and all sorts of things, in 1970, Government had supplied 2.27 lakhs tonnes. In 1971 this figure was 2.54 lakhs and in 1972, 2.30 lakhs. This is just 50 per cent of what was promised. Coming to this year what is the performance? It is very low. They have sent in the month of June they have sent 45,000 tonnes of rice in place of 80,000 tonnes and 30,000 tonnes of wheat in place of 80,000 tonnes of wheat. As a result of that what happened? Ration had been cut in Kerala. Instead of 160 grammes of rice, we are giving 100 grammes of rice to the people. Instead of 160 grammes we are giving 80 grammes of wheat. In the past the Government at the Centre have been telling the people of Kerala and they have been advising the people of Kerala saying, change your food habits. The Kerala people have changed their food habits, Sir. Mr. Shinde knows it, that Kerala people have changed their food habits. They are ready to use wheat. But is Mr. Shinde in a position to supply wheat? He cannot supply wheat, he cannot supply rice. This is the situation and this has created the worst type of conditions there and conditions have come to a standstill, I should say. This situation should be remedied.

In two weeks there will be a national festival in Kerala, Onam. It is known for its festivity, for its colour, for affluence, for prosperity. But this year, I am afraid Mr. Shinde will give us an Onam which will be an Onam with starvation.

He had promised. When the Ministers had come from Kerala when the Kerala Finance Minister and Food Minister had requested Shri Shinde and the Prime Minister that they should give some rice, some wheat, to the people of Kerala so that at least, during these four days of Onam, they will have something to eat, we were told that

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

they had been promised 10,000 tons of foodgrains. I had read this in newspapers. I would like Shri Shinde to listen to me because he has made the promise before, earlier also, but he had failed to fulfil that. My request is that if you can make the promise on the floor of the House that you will supply without fail 10,000 tons of foodgrains to Kerala during Onam at least, that will make the people a little happy. It will not of course solve the problem but they will feel a little bit happy about it. But, to solve the problem, the Government must have a different approach to the whole question. This morning I had been seeing Shri Shinde being reluctant in answering a question on whether he was going to take over the wholesale trade in rice. He did not answer that. He did not even accept the fact that the Government had failed in the matter of wheat procurement and as a result my State has been made victim of it. Otherwise they could have supplied us with wheat even if they had no rice. So, the solution to the problem in Kerala will be found only if the Government will have a new policy, a policy, by which they can procure not the marketed but the marketable surplus of rice and wheat and send that on to our people in Kerala. I am not saying that you should not send food to other drought affected areas and deficit areas. They should also be definitely sent. But, considering the special situation and special conditions of Kerala, the Government should give some priority. It should take the matter most seriously. My complaint is that he gives a routine answer that it is the responsibility of the State. He has given an impression that 86,000 tons have been sent in May-June this year. But, we should not be misled by the figure of 1 lakh tons. It is only just over 50 per cent of the requirements which they have promised to fulfil.

So, my request to you is to make a categorical statement right now on the

floor of the House that you will immediately take appropriate measures by which you can at least send enough food materials for the people of Kerala to celebrate their national festival 'Onam'.

Now coming to the deficit, at least what is your commitment which you may fulfil? I would like you to make a statement on the floor of the House about this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that my friend, Shri Chandrappan has correctly voiced the feelings of the case of the people of Kerala.

It is surprising that even after the delegation which was led by the Chief Minister himself which not the Food Minister, the Prime Minister and all others, they made very tall promises and it was assured that it would be the responsibility of the Centre to see that adequate supplies were made of rice and wheat both to meet the requirements. I would like to know from him what was the demand of the Chief Minister of the State in this regard—quarterly, six-monthly or even yearly? To which extent the Centre has been able to meet that? Whether it is a fact the condition is deteriorating there and it has become a law and order situation there and almost all colleges were closed? And then, the Chief Minister, to overcome this situation, had sought the help of the Centre. I would like to know what is the quantity that was sent and what were the other promises made during the interviews that the Chief Minister and his colleagues had and whether those promises were likely to be fulfilled or they are still waiting? This is a law and order situation in Kerala. Is it because the ministry is headed by a non-Congressman that has led to the step-motherly treatment that is given to this State?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): I would only preface my question with a few general remarks. The food situation is now very disturbing in Kerala, and it has

been particularly so since May last. But we find that the Government have been misleading the House by giving wrong figures about the supply of foodgrains to the State. I had asked the Government a few weeks back about the supply of foodgrains made to the State, and the Government said that they had been fulfilling their obligations. But now the figures reveal that Government had been fulfilling their obligations only to the extent of 50 per cent. I would like to know from Government whether it is a fact that they are fulfilling their obligations to the State Government only to the extent of 50 per cent.

Secondly, I would like to know whether it has not come to the notice of the Government that a number of people in Kerala have died due to sheer exhaustion. I would not use the word 'starvation', but 'sheer exhaustion'. It has been very widely reported in the press in Kerala. Recently, a report appeared in *Manorama* that a carpenter with a family of about six or seven with an earning of about Rs. 4 went from one ration shop to another and when he could not get enough food, he went to a toddy shop and purchased five bottles of toddy and his entire family was in a drunken state, and the entire family became so intoxicated that they created a scene and the neighbours came there to watch this pathetic and tragic scene. May I know whether it has not come to the notice of the Government that people have now switched on from food to toddy in Kerala, because food is simply not available in that State? May I also know whether it is not a fact that the food situation, already very disturbing, has been compounded by the floods in certain areas; and particularly in the coastal areas, now the situation is extremely difficult; the State Government have declared the coastal area as famine-affected area, because the fishermen and the persons who are engaged in the coir industry are unemployed and they do not have

the purchasing power necessary to buy foodgrains?

It is because of this that we find that a large number of people are coming to Delhi to stage a dharna before Parliament on the 30th of this month, and particularly all the office-bearers of our organisation there are coming under the presidency of our PCC president to offer *dharna* in search of food. May I know whether it has not come to the notice of Government that the situation is so difficult that now the people think that the only course that they can take is to come to Delhi and stage *dharna* here?

May I know whether it is not a fact that this situation has been created because the Centre has reduced the ration supplied per adult to half of what was earlier available, and whether they propose to restore the ration that was available to them before the month of May? How do they propose to help the State Government to run 12,000 retail shops that they have been maintaining for their food distribution system, if they are not going to supply all that is required for that purpose?

The last question that I would like to ask is this. The State Government have sought the Centre's assistance for tiding over the situation in terms of the grant. They have asked for a grant of Rs 270 lakhs and probably also a loan of Rs. 218 lakhs. Do they propose to help the State Government to this extent?

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Half-an-hour discussion that has been raised by my hon. colleague Shri C. K. Chandrappan, he has explained in detail the disturbing food situation in Kerala and the callous approach that has been adopted by the Central Government towards the foodgrains requirement of Kerala State.

When the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri K. Achutha Menon, led a delegation to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture Shri Fakhr-

[Shri S. Muruganatham]

ddin Ali Ahmad and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Shinde, he was assured by the Central Government that 5,000 tonnes of rice would be despatched immediately from the Central Pool and another 5,000 tonnes of rice could be procured by the Kerala Government in Andhra Pradesh. The Kerala Government did procure 5,000 tonnes of rice from Andhra Pradesh. But Andhra Pradesh Government, which is now directly administered by the President, did not permit the Kerala Government to take 5,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala. The starving people of Kerala have been denied this rice purchased by the State Government after having been permitted by the Central Government from a State which is under the President's rule. It is really painful that Andhra Pradesh should have denied the permission to the Kerala State to take the 5,000 tonnes of rice purchased there for the purpose of feeding lakhs of hungry people. As has been pointed out earlier, Kerala has not come with the begging bowl to the Centre for foodgrains. Kerala earns crores of rupees in foreign exchange by the export of high quality cashewnuts, cardamom and other species. All the foreign exchange earned by Kerala goes to the national exchequer. Naturally, the State has got the right to demand foodgrains from the Central Government. When the Central Government leaders talk ceaselessly about the untiring efforts to be made for achieving national integration, the Andhra Pradesh Government being administered by the President has refused permission for the Kerala State to take 5,000 tonnes of rice purchased there to Kerala. I would request the hon. Minister Shri Shinde to look into this and ensure that such a thing does not recur anywhere in the country.

Sir, in such a critical situation, the Kerala Government is exerting its every nerve to feed the people of the State. The State Government buys

tapioco at 40 paise per kilo and sells it to the people at the subsidised rate of 25 paise per kilo. The coir industry workers and in fact all the workers in Kerala are supplied with food items at subsidised rate. Besides, the people in the coastal area which has been affected by famine are given rice free of cost by the State Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent the Central Government has come to the rescue of the State Government which is endeavouring earnestly to tackle the most difficult situation of famine and disturbing food situation in the State.

The Central Government, I may say frankly, Sir, are not in such a bad situation as to express inability to supply the required quantity of foodgrains to Kerala. The famine and floods are not a new phenomenon to the Government. I have heard the Government saying that the deficit in foodgrains is only 60 lakhs tonnes. I have no doubt in my mind that it is mainly due to the faulty implementation of procurement policy and in consequence such a situation has come about. If the hon. Minister could tell the House the total quantity of rice production, we would be able to understand the situation in a much better manner. I am sure in my mind that the Government must forthwith modify the procurement policy of getting only the marketable surplus. The procurement policy must be implemented with vigour and verve. Then only the country can be saved from the catastrophe facing it.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister that before the Onam Festival, the festival of prosperity and affluence, begins in Kerala, the Central Government should despatch the required quantity of foodgrains to Kerala. I would like to know what steps have been taken by him in this direction.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): As is well known, Kerala is facing a serious food shortage. An all-party delegation recently visited Delhi and

met central leaders including the Prime Minister and apprised them of the acute food scarcity situation there. Since then, recently, a delegation led by the Home Minister, Shri Karunakaran, also came here. I represent a constituency in Kerala where a number of coastal taluks are situated. I know the acute food situation particularly in the coastal region.

These aspects of the matter have been well-represented to the Centre. When the delegation led by the Chief Minister came here, according to the Chief Minister's own words and according to the versions of others who participated in the talks, barring a few who would not view things objectively, the Centre was convinced of the seriousness of the situation and was making honest efforts to help the State tide over the difficulty. At that time, the promise was that they would see that 5,000 tons of rice would be immediately rushed to Kerala. I know all efforts are being made to see that rice reaches the State before Onam, a festival for the celebration of which rice is very essential because it is our most important staple food. Onam is a festival of affluence now a pretence of affluence. I am sure this commitment would be met.

Again last week, when Kerala Ministers came here, the Central leaders had convinced them that all efforts would be made to procure another 5,000 tonnes in spite of the difficulties being faced by the Central Government in procuring rice either from within or without the country. The announcement has already appeared in the press, that 10,000 tonnes of rice would be rushed to Kerala, over and above the rice already supplied. I think, is about 45,000 tonnes. So, this is the situation. It would be against objective factors if one were to say that the Central Government is lukewarm or the Central Government is not taking interest in this situation.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put a question; you are replying; you are not putting a question.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I would agree with Mr. Chandrappan who raised this question that we are facing a serious situation in Kerala and that all efforts should be made to meet the situation. I would like further to urge on the Central leaders to make all efforts to supply rice and to mop all the rice that is available. I do know that surplus rice is available in Nepal and efforts should be made to procure the rice from there. Whatever may be the obstacles in the way of transportation of rice from there, it should be overcome and Government should see that rice is purchased and adequate transport arrangements made to send it to Kerala where people are suffering.

If there is any bottleneck or any impediment in the way of procuring or transporting rice from Andhra, stern measures should be taken against any official, however high he may be, who stands in the way procurement or transportation of rice from Andhra Pradesh, where it is said rice is available.

Only today, I put a question to the hon. Minister of Shipping, and he assured us this morning that over and above the train facilities, facilities by coastal shipping would also be made available for the transportation of rice.

I would join the hon. Members of the House in the sentiments expressed by them that this problem should be faced on a very urgent basis, on a war-footing or something like that so as to see that adequate rice is sent to Kerala, more so because we are on the eve of the Onam celebration when everyone looks forward to have at least one square meal to feed themselves and also the guests who come even from other parts of the country.

This being the situation, I would once again urge on the Minister the need for the speediest transportation of foodgrains. But I would dissociate myself with those who try to tarnish the image of the Central Government by saying that they are not taking interest. It is not so. The Government of India is making every effort. If

[Dr. Henry Austin]

some Members say that starvation deaths have been brought about, it is motivated; there is no evidence to show that there is any starvation death in Kerala. But the people are suffering, and I congratulate the people of Kerala for meeting the situation with courage, confidence and hope.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would crave your indulgence to elaborate this point. Normally I am very brief, but this debate, though a half-hour discussion, is, to my Ministry, to the Government of India, to the Government of Kerala and to the people of Kerala, a very important debate. The people in Kerala are very much agitated, but there seems to be an impression that the Government of India is not fair to the Government and the people of Kerala. Therefore, I would like to elaborate the points in a little more detail. This matter is being debated not only on the floor of this House but also outside, and therefore, it deserves an adequate explanation from the Government of India. Therefore, I would require a little more time. I hope the hon. Members also will just show me a little more indulgence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Had we known it, we also would have been a little more expansive than what we have been. It is all right.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Thank you. I am thankful to my very enthusiastic colleague and a very respected friend, Shri Chandrappan, for raising this debate on the floor of the House. I would make a very earnest effort to explain the points raised by him. But must say he was a little harsh to us when he made some statements. Perhaps his harshness was due to the suffering of the people. (Interruptions). I can only submit for the information of the hon. House and the hon. Members that as far as the Kerala people are concerned, in our

food allotment, the food administration, Kerala has the highest priority. Let me assure my hon. friends that Kerala's cause will never be allowed to be neglected in anyway by the Government of India.

A few facts and figures which I would like to give for the information of the House will clear the position. The Kerala people are agitated. I could share their sufferings and hardship. I am not saying that there is no hardship. What happened in this country last year? We had one of the worst droughts in recorded history. You all know what happened in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan etc. One of the bravest battles on the food front was fought during 1971-72 and part of 1972-73. The historians of the future will record their judgment. We are too close to history to pass an objective judgment. Relying on our own efforts, without much of international aid, we fought this battle single handed. The morale of the people was quite high and it is only with the cooperation of the people that we could fight this battle.

Shri Chandrappan made an observation that there was a gap in the food-grains promised by us and the food-grains actually supplied to Kerala. This is inconsistent with facts. The following statement shows the allotment and the actual supply to Kerala from January to July, 1973.

Month	Allotment	Actual supply
	tonnes	tonnes
January	77,000	80,200
February	67,000	65,700
March	67,000	69,200
April	74,000	69,400
May	83,000	853,000
June	85,000	86,100
July	80,000	87,000
	5,33,000	5,42,000

In some months there were marginal surpluses and in others there were marginal shortfalls.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This is half of what is required. You had undertaken to give 1,60,000 tonnes a month.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
I have got the figures of the demands of Kerala. The first point is that the supplies are a little more than the allotment; there was never a breach of any promise or understanding between the Government of Kerala and the Government of India. There has been excellent understanding between the Kerala Government and ourselves and the Kerala Government knows how sincerely we tried to meet the difficulties of Kerala in spite of our all India difficulties.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You had undertaken to supply 80,000 tonnes of rice and 80,000 tonnes of wheat. But you are supplying just half of that.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
That is not correct. The demand of the Kerala Government is as follows: January—90,000 tonnes; February—95,400 tonnes; March—87,000 tonnes; April—85,000 tonnes; May—85,000 tonnes; June—1,05,000 tonnes. The total quantum has not been reduced, but the ration of rice has gone down and wheat has gone up. Naturally, the availability of rice in Kerala became difficult and the price of rice has gone up in Kerala. Up to April—in January, February, March and April—the rice supply was 70,000, 60,000, 60,000 and 67,000 and wheat was only 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes. After May rice came down to 53,000, 50,000, 45,000 etc. but wheat has gone up to 30,000, 35,000. The total supply has not gone down: it has been 75,000 to 80,000 tonnes but the rice component has come down because of overall difficulty about rice. Last year we had a very severe setback in kharif. Rice being

the most important kharif crop, there was a setback in production and procurement of rice. In M.P. and a few other States, there was a substantial fall in rice procurement. So, the total rice supplied to the Central pool has not been adequate. Despite this, we are making very serious efforts to supply the maximum rice possible to Kerala. Sometime back the Chief Minister of Kerala, the Home Minister of Kerala, the Finance Minister of Kerala and other leaders came to Delhi and said that Onam is a very important festival and whatever the difficulties of the Government of India may be, at least 10,000 tonnes more of rice should be given to Kerala. We have many difficulties, but despite all that, we said, we will spare no efforts to ensure that 10,000 tonnes more of rice are supplied to Kerala for Onam. So, there is no lack of sincerity on the part of the Government of India.

Fortunately this year the current monsoon has been very favourable. The press makes the allegation that I am an incorrigible optimist. I accept this allegation. I think what I am saying is a realistic assessment of the situation. We have one of the best monsoon years on record and the crop prospects at the moment appear to be very bright. The kharif crops are extremely good this year. Even in drought-affected areas like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan the crop prospects are very good. Therefore, the difficulties are likely to be only for 6 or 8 weeks. If we can explain to the Kerala people that they had to undergo some hardships because there was a very severe drought in the country, I am sure they will understand. In about six weeks, the bajra crop would be there in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan and our responsibility will be much less towards them. We shall then concentrate on helping States like Kerala and West Bengal. Our crisis period started from August last year and practically 12 months are over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am told rice is selling at Rs. 8 a measure.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: That is because of the present crisis. This is the leanest period of the year. The difficulties are very temporary. Already there is a downward trend in prices even in the worst affected areas.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is selling at Rs. 8 to 9 a kilo.... (Interruptions).....

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There is a very unprecedented situation because of a steep fall in the prices of coarse grains.... (Interruptions).

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member, Shri Naik, is correct. There is a very steep fall in the prices of coarse grains like bajra and jowar. Therefore, the most difficult and worst period is over. May I assure the hon. friends from Kerala that we will continue to make efforts to supply whatever we can? We require understanding and appreciation from the Kerala friends. We will never let them down. The Kerala cause is as dear to us as the cause of any other State. Whatever may be the temporary difficulties, please do not try to misunderstand us and do not create a wrong impression. I hope Shri Chandrappan will be able to explain the position to his Kerala friends because there are elements in Kerala which are exploiting the situation.

I would like to correct a statement which has been made here that rice is being sold at Rs. 8 or 9 a kilo. It is not consistent with facts. It is exaggerating things. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The Minister has tried to clarify the position. I am reading from the memorandum given by the Kerala All GIPND—1414 LS—J.C. 2142—27-11-1973—1010.

Party Deputation, led by the Chief Minister:

"The commitment was 80,000 tonnes of rice per month and equal quantity of wheat to be distributed through ration shops."

The Minister has stated that in July 45,000 tonnes of rice and 30,000 tonnes of wheat have been supplied. It is true. But July was the month when Kerala suffered the most. So, facts speak against his argument.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I would repeat that we are at the fag end of the worse period of food crisis. With the co-operation and understanding of the hon. Members we are confident that we shall be able to overcome the situation.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: If there is surplus rice in Tamil Nadu or Andhra, will you procure it and distribute it to Kerala?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: If rice is available in any part of the country, we will supply it to Kerala.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as Onam celebration is concerned, you are going to supply 10,000 tonnes over and above the normal supply. But the normal supply itself is 50 per cent of the requirement. How are you going to raise the supply to the required quantity? Are you going to augment the supply to Kerala or not?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As I have already explained, normally we are supplying 45,000 tonnes of rice and 35,000 tonnes of wheat. For Onam we are going to supply them 10,000 tonnes extra.

Coming to the point of Dr. Henry Austin, if rice is available anywhere on trade account from State to State, we will permit the Kerala Government to obtain it.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha tenth adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 28, 1973/Bhadra 6, 1895 (Saka).